

H. Church. May. 26. 1750.

THE
M E T A L L I C K
H I S T O R Y
OF THE
R E I G N S
OF

King WILLIAM III. and Queen MARY,
Queen ANNE, and King GEORGE I.

BEING
A Series of near Four Hundred M E D A L S,
WITH THE

Explication of the DEVISES, INSCRIPTIONS and LEGENDS, on which are
represented the Alliances, Battles, Sieges, Treaties of Truce or Peace, Ex-
peditions, and all other Remarkable EVENTS during the above mentioned
REIGNS.

L O N D O N :

Printed for JOHN and PAUL KNAPTON, at the Crown in Ludgate-Street.
MDCCXLVII.

T H E
M E T A L I C H I S T O R Y
O F T H E
T H R E E L A S T R E I G N S :

O R A

Series of M E D A L S, representing all the Remarkable Events from the
R E V O L U T I O N, to the Death of King G E O R G E I.

T H E
P R E F A C E.

IT was the custom among the Antients, to strike Medals of gold, silver, or copper, upon all remarkable occasions, in order to preserve the portrait of some great man, or the memory of some illustrious action (1).

The *Antient Medals* are either of the *Higher Antiquity* before the end of the third Century, or of the *Lower Antiquity*, between the third and ninth Centuries. Of these, some are *Greek* and others *Roman*. The *Greek Medals* are the most antient, and were struck in all the three metals with exquisite art. They have a design, accuracy and force, expressing even the veins and muscles, and are generally very exact in their dates. In all which respects they are preferable to those of the *Romans*.

Notwithstanding this preference, the *Roman Medals* are most worthy of collection, as not only easier to be obtained but best understood, being distinguished by *Consular* and *Imperial*.

The *Consular Medals*, (so called because

struck when the Republick was governed by Consuls) are the most antient Medals of the *Romans*, though they do not reach beyond the 484th year of *Rome*. All that are produced of an older date are spurious. Of these *Consular Medals* there are about sixty of gold, two hundred and fifty of copper, and one thousand of silver, relating to about one hundred and seventy eight *Roman families*.

The *Imperial Medals* succeeded to the *Consular*, and begin with *Julius Cæsar*. From his time to the reign of *Severus*, or *Caracalla* (who died in the year 217) they remained in great splendor. After which, the Metal was debased by *Gordian* till the *Posthumi*, and so down to *Justinian*, who restored it to some degree of lustre both as to matter and form, till about the time of *Phocas* or *Heraclius* (who died in 641) when *Italy* was over-run by the *Barbarians*, and both the eastern and western Empires were ruin'd. So that the Medals of these two Emperors finish the series of *Imperial Medals*. However, to these, are added the *Medals* of the other Emperors,

(1) It must be observed that the parts of a Medal consist of two sides, one called the *Face* or *Head*, the other the *Reverse*. On each side, is the *area* or *field* (which makes the middle of the Medal) the *Rim*, and the *Exergum* which is below the ground where the figures or types are placed, and on which the date is put or some initial letters. The *Inscriptions* are on the *Area*, and the *Legenda* round the Fi-

gures. *Medallions* are distinguished from *Medals* by the thickness and compass, as well as by the largeness and relief of the Head. They were struck only for publick monuments, or for presents. There are not above four or five hundred *Medallions*. Those of Gold or large Copper are very rare.

perors, of which a series may be made to the present time (1).

The study of Medals is both useful and pleasant.

Medals (says a late Author*) give a great light to History, in confirming such passages as are true in old Authors, in settling such as are told after different manners, and in recording such as have been omitted. In this case, a cabinet of Medals is a body of History. It was indeed the best way in the world to perpetuate the memory of great actions, thus to coin out the life of an Emperor, and to put every great exploit into the mint. It was a kind of printing, before the art was invented. It is by this means, that *Monf. Vaillant* has disembroil'd a history that was lost to the world before his time, and out of a short collection of Medals, has given us a chronicle of the kings of *Syria*. For this too is an advantage Medals have over books, that they tell their story much quicker, and sum up a whole volume in twenty or thirty *Reverses*. They are indeed the best Epitomes in the world, and let you see with one cast of an eye, the substance of a hundred pages. Another use of Medals is, that they not only shew you the actions of an Emperor, but at the same time, mark out the year in which they were perform'd. Every exploit has its date set to it. A series of an Emperor's coins is his life, digested into annals. Historians seldom break their relation with a mixture of chronology, nor distribute the particulars of an Emperor's story into the several years of his reign: or where they do it, they often differ in their several periods. Here therefore it is much safer to quote a Medal than an Author; for in this case you do not appeal to a *Suetonius* or a *Lampridius*, but to the Emperor himself, or to the whole *Roman Senate*.

What a pleasure is it to see the faces of Emperors, Kings, Consuls, Generals, Ladies of Renown, famous Poets, to examine their looks and the different habits and dresses which prevail'd in the several ages when the Medals were struck. Upon these Medals, are also seen the origin and revolutions of states, and the names of their founders and preservers; the branches of illustrious families; land and sea fights; publick entries; ceremonies, and whatever peace and war, life and death, births, marriages, and funerals,

government and religion can produce of great, magnificent, or venerable. Here the Architect may behold theaters and triumphant arches, of which no traces appear, and models of antient temples, tho' the temples themselves have been destroyed many ages ago. Or if any ruins of former edifices remain, he may learn from hence what their structure was, when whole and entire. Statuaries and Painters may likewise improve their art by the study of Medals. *Raphael* had thoroughly studied the figures on old Coins, and *Le Brun* did the same. *Rubens*, it is well known, had a noble collection of Medals in his own possession. As there are on Medals plans of buildings that are now demolish'd, so we see on them too the models of antient statues that are now lost. The *Hercules of Farnese*, the *Venus of Medicis*, the *Apollo in the Belvidera*, and the famous *Marcus Aurelius* on horseback (the four most beautiful statues extant) make their appearance on antient Medals, though the figures that represent them, were never thought to be the copies of statues, till the statues themselves were discovered. The same reflection may extend to antient pictures. In the designs of several Greek Medals in particular the hand of an *Apelles*, or *Protogenes* might be often seen, were we as well acquainted with their works, as we are with *Titian's* or *Vandyke's*. To this might be added, the great light the study of Medals gives to the antient Geography, and to many passages of the old Poets, and classick Authors in general.

But notwithstanding all these advantages the Preference, is by some, given to the study of Modern Medals, or those that have been struck within three hundred years when sculpture and engraving began to revive. The same (say they) may be said of Medals as is generally said of History. The knowledge of antient History seems more learned, but that of modern History more valuable: The *Greek* and *Roman History* is particularly for the studious, the History of the times is for all sorts of persons, the one shines in the schools, the other in conversation. The one is perhaps more curious. The other of more use in Society. How many are there abounding with *Greek* and *Latin*, who know precisely the epocha and duration of the *Punic* wars, who can illustrate the most obscure points of Chronology, who can adjust all the other *Æra's* to the *Julian Period*, and

(1) The truth is, after the three first hundred years of the *Cæsars*, there was little care of any Coins preserving the *Roman Majesty* by Medals. For from thence to *Theodosius*, we meet with none but small, thin pieces without Relievo, and from the division of the Empire after the death of that Prince, nothing but barbarous in figure, reverse, character, legend, &c. Nor did they recover any sort of value for either beauty or metal for almost a thousand years, when Painting and Architecture began to flourish again. There are about twelve hundred Imperial Medals of gold, three hundred of silver, and six or seven thousand of brass or copper. It is not the metal, but the scarceness of the Medal that makes it valuable. For instance, *Otho's* of large Copper (being a singular Medal) are held at an im-

menſe price; and those of the middle size at 40 or 50 l. sterling. The Imperial Medals from *Julius Cæsar* to *Constantine the Great*, are ranged by *Oiselinus* under the ten following Heads. I. The Heads of the Emperors. II. *Reverses* of Regions, Provinces, Cities, Colonies, Rivers, &c. for Geographical light. III. Deities and Genius's. IV. Virtues, Moral Symbols, and Emblems. V. Military Expeditions, Allocutions, &c. VI. *Ludi Circenses*, Largeſſes, Adoptions, Marriages, &c. VII. Apotheſes and Conſecrations. VIII. Edifices, Temples, Arches, Ports, Bridges, Victories, Triumphs, Trophies. IX. Sacerdotalia Augures, Sacred Utenſils, and things belonging to Religion. X. Miſcellanies that cannot be ſo properly placed under any of theſe Heads.

and yet when the History of their own times is mentioned, they know neither the year of such a battle, nor the names of the Generals who lost or won it? What signifies a barren knowledge which renders the owner useless to his fellow citizens? Such knowledge, as This a man may well be without, provided he has the knowledge of the world, that is, of Modern History.

If such be the advantage of Modern History over the Antient, how preferable (say they) on the same account should the *Modern Medals* be to the *Antient* ones? But whether this be so or not, thus much is certain, that the *Modern Medals* afford more light than the *Antient*, and mark the times and consequences of events more precisely: Whereas the inscriptions of the *Antient Medals* are very short and often without date. Is there a marriage by which a State has passed from one family to another? The Bust of the Prince and Princess, their name, titles, date of the event, is at once seen on the Medal. Is there a battle won, or a town taken, or a camp formed? The view of the camp, the plan of the siege, an inscription, a column, are all seen at one view. Is a treaty of peace or truce, of alliance, of partition, or of barrier on foot? An emblem, a devise, the place of congress, the name of the negotiators, lie all before your view on the Medal (1).

Of all the modern Medals, the most remarkable series are those on which the United Provinces (in imitation of the *Romans*) have represented all their publick and memorable transactions by sea and land, from the marriage of the Emperor *Maximilian* with *Mary* of *Burgundy*, in 1477, to the present time. This collection consists of many hundreds of Medals, struck at the time the events happened.

Had *England* followed the same example, and (like the *Romans*) stamp'd on gold, silver, or copper, all the remarkable passages since the *Norman* conquest, how valuable would those monuments have been? The *Greeks* and *Romans* when they erected any stately building, never failed of striking the model of it on a Medal; had we done the same, we should not have wanted Medals of our Cathedrals, Colleges, the *Royal Exchange*, *Greenwich Hospital*, *London Bridge*, and all other remarkable edifices in *Great Britain*. We should likewise have viewed with pleasure, the faces of our Kings, Queens, State-

men, Generals, Admirals, and other famous Men and Women: Many errors in history would have been avoided, many dates corrected, and light given to many particulars, even to those relating to our very constitution, which are now cover'd with darkness. We should not (for instance) have been ignorant of the time when the other Courts of Justice separated from the Exchequer, or (what is more remarkable) when the lords and commons began to sit in different rooms, and formed the two houses of parliament. These, and many other events would have been known, and their dates fixed, had they been recorded in Medal.

On the contrary, we have very few Medals before the *Restoration*, nor was it till the *Revolution* that any regular series appear'd. From that time the Reader, will see in the following sheets, a complete set of Medals (never before publish'd in *England*) during the reigns of king *William III* and queen *Mary*, queen *Anne*, and king *George I*. with an explication of the *devises*, *inscriptions* and *mottos*. Here may be seen at one view, and easily imprinted on the memory, the alliances, battles, sieges, negotiations, treaties of truce or peace, expeditions, and all other signal events, from the year 1688 to 1727 (2).

To prepare the Reader for this entertainment, nothing can be more proper than Mr. *Pope's* verses on Mr. *Addison's* treatise of Medals, which are therefore annex'd to this Preface.

See the wild waste of all-devouring years!
How *Rome* her own sad sepulchre appears:
With nodding arches, broken temples spread!
The very tombs now vanish'd like their dead!
Some felt the silent stroke of mould'ring age;
Some, hostile fury; some, religious rage:
Barbarian blindness, Christian zeal conspire;
And Papal piety, and *Gothick* fire.
Perhaps by its own ruins saved from flame,
Some bury'd marble half preserves a name;
That name, the learned with fierce disputes pursue,
And give to *Titus* old *Vespasian's* due.

Ambition sigh'd. She found it vain to trust
The faithless column, and the crumbling bust;
Huge moles whose shadow stretch'd from shore
to shore,
Their ruins perish'd, and their place no more!
Convinc'd, she now contracts her vast design;
And all her triumphs shrink into a coin.

A nar-

(1) The first of the modern Medals, was that of the famous *Bohemian* reformer *John Hus* 1415. If any pretend to be more antient, they are spurious. The most noted of the modern Medals, are these; *Charles* the Vth expedition into *Africa* 1535, and his abdication 1555. The *Smalcaldian* convention of the protestants 1530. The difference between *Henry II*. of *France*, and our king *Edward VI*. when *Bologne* was taken from us. The use of the cup in the sacrament indulg'd to the *Bohemians* 1564. The victory of the *Venetians* at *Lepanto* 1573. The massacre in *France*, 1572. by *Charles IX*. inscribed *Virtus in Rebelles*, the reverse is two columns, which has the king's devise or symbol, with this inscription, *Pietas excitavit Justitiam* (Piety has excited Justice.) In another round his

head, *Carolus nonus Rebellium domitor*: The Reverse, *Hercules* fighting with a *Hydra*, with a flaming torch and club: But above all, *Pope Gregory XIII*. reversing his stern visage, with a representation of the murder of the Admiral of *France*, the words, *Hugonotorum strages* (the slaughter of the *Hugonots*) which was detested and condemned by *Thuanus*. To this may be oppos'd the Medal of *Lewis XII*. upon his being interdicted by *Julius II*. PERDAM. NOMEN. BABYLONIS. I will destroy the name of *Babylon*.

(2) Some of these Medals show the malice of King *William's* enemies by their abusive Emblems and Inscriptions, which however are inserted in their place to render the Set more complete.

A narrow orb each crowded conquest keeps;
 Beneath her palm here sad *Judea* weeps;
 Now scantier limits the proud arch confine,
 And scarce are seen the prostrate *Nile* and *Rhine*:
 A small *Euphrates* through the piece is roll'd;
 And little eagles wave their wings in gold.

The medal, faithful to its charge of fame,
 Thro' climes and ages bears each form and name:
 In one short view, subjected to our eye,
 Gods, Emp'ors, Heroes, Sages, Beauties lye.
 With sharpen'd sight pale Antiquaries pore,
 Th' inscriptions value, but the rust adore:
 This, the blue vernish, that, the green endears,
 The sacred rust of twice ten hundred years.
 To gain *Pescennius* one employs his schemes;
 One grasps a *Cecrops* in ecstatic dreams:

Poor *Vadius*, long with learned spleen devour'd;
 Can taste no pleasure since his shield was scour'd;
 And *Curio*, restless by the fair one's side,
 Sighs for an *Otho*, and neglects his bride.

Theirs is the vanity, the learning thine.
 Touch'd by thy hand, again *Rome's* glories shine:
 Her Gods, and godlike Heroes rise to view,
 And all her faded garlands bloom anew.

Nor blush, those studies thy regard engage;
 These pleas'd the fathers of poetick rage;
 The verse and sculpture bore an equal part,
 And art reflected images to art.

Oh! when shall *Britain*, conscious of her claim,
 Stand emulous of *Greek* and *Roman* fame?
 In living Medals see her wars enroll'd,
 And vanquish'd realms supply recording gold?
 Here, rising bold, the Patriot's honest face;
 There, Warriors frowning in historic bras.
 Then future ages with delight shall see,
 How *Plato's*, *Bacon's*, *Newton's* looks agree:
 Or in fair series lawrel'd bards be shown,
 A *Virgil* there, and here an *Addisen*.
 Then shall thy *Craggs* (and let me call him mine)
 On the cast Ore, another *Pollio*, shine;
 With aspect open shall erect his head,
 And round the orb in lasting notes be read:
 " Statesman, yet friend to truth! in soul sincere,
 " In action faithful, and in honour clear;
 " Who broke no promise, serv'd no private end,
 " Who gain'd no title, and who lost no friend;
 " Ennobled by Himself, by all approv'd,
 " And prais'd, unenvy'd, by the Muse he lov'd.





PLATE I. Of the medals of King WILLIAM III. and Queen MARY.

1. **T**HIS medal was struck in Holland, in honour of King William and Queen Mary, when Prince and Princess of Orange, in 1686.

The bust of the Prince :

GUILIELMUS HENRICUS DEI GRATIA, PRINCEPS ARAUSIONENSIS. 86.

William Henry, by the grace of God, Prince of Orange, 86.

On the reverse, the bust of his consort, who was born May 10, 1662 :

MARIA BRITANNIÆ, DEI GRATIA, PRINCEPS. 86.
Mary, by the grace of God, Princess of Great-Britain, 86.

2. The successful landing at Torbay occasioned this, and four of the subsequent medals; and is frequently alluded to in the course of these plates.

The landing at a distance. In the front, the Prince dressed after the Roman manner, lifting up the arms of England and Scotland joined together, and treading those of France under his feet, with these words :

HANC EXTOLLIT, ILLAM DEJICIT.

He raises up These, and throws down Those :

That is, by his enterprize against King James, who was in so strict an union with France. The exergue contains this legend :

ÆTERNÆ MEMORIÆ
EXPEDITIONIS PRINCIPIS AURANIÆ,
BATAVIS ADJUVANTIBUS AD LIBERANDAM
ANGLIAM
CLASSIS SOLVIT XI. APPULIT XV. NOVEMBRIS,
1688.

*To the eternal memory
Of the expedition undertaken by the Prince of Orange,
With the aid of the Dutch,
For the deliverance of England.
The fleet set sail November 1st, 1688,
And landed on the 13th of the same month.*

Reverse: The Belgic lion covering a terrestrial globe, surrounded with a wreath of Orange branches, with the cap of liberty, to defend it from the heat of the sun of France, implied by having a Flower de luce in the midst of it.

LEO BELGICUS MINATUR SOLI, SED FAVET ORBI.

The Belgic lion threatens the sun, but protects the earth.

3. The Prince having by a manifesto declared, that he would take arms for the defence of the Protestant Religion, and the re-establishment of the laws, liberties and privileges of the three Kingdoms, himself and the Princess from thenceforth were considered as the defenders of the Church of England, and the protectors of the Liberty of Britain: This occasioned the present medal.

The busts of the Prince and Princess; and in the exergue :

MAGNUS WILHELMUS HENRICUS ET MARIA,
DEI GRATIA, AURANIÆ PRINCIPES, &c.
REFORMATIONIS VINDICES.

*The Great William-Henry and Mary, by the Grace
Of God, Prince and Princess of Orange, &c.
Defenders of the Reformation.*

Round them is this inscription :

ATAVUM PRO LIBERTATE FIDEQUE.
For the liberty and faith of our ancestors.

Reverse: The Church of England, holding in her right hand the LETTERS OF FAGEL (Litteræ Fagelii) and in her left the cap of liberty, which she places upon the book with seven seals. That book is placed upon an altar, on which is this inscription :

SACROSANCTA FIDES.

The most sacred Faith.

She treads under her feet a serpent, on the side of which are seen the triple cross and papal crown, with a cup and chalice thrown upon the ground. And in the exergue :

REFORMATIO ANGLIÆ, MDCLXXXVIII.

The Reformation of England, 1688.

On the top of the medal is an open eye (the emblem of Providence) placed in the midst of a glory, which divides the legend round it in two :

JAM MIHI ROMA MINAX FISTULA DULCE CANIT.

Now threat'ning Rome a milder note essays.

4. This and the three following medals are also upon the landing at Torbay.

Bust of the Prince, crowned with laurel :

INVICTISSIMUS GUILIELMUS MAGNUS.

The most invincible William the Great.

Reverse: The Prince's troops landing at Torbay :

GUILIELMUS NASSAVIUS IN TORBAY BRITANNICE, 1688.

Landing of William of Nassau at Torbay in England, 1688.

The Prince is standing with the staff of command in his hand, on the side of a wooden sentry-box, on which a flag is planted with these words on it :

FOR RELIGION AND LIBERTY.

5. Bust of the Prince armed; facing him is the crown royal, and round both, these words :

GUILIELMUS III. DEI GRATIA PRINCEPS AURANIÆ,

HOLLANDIÆ ET WESTFRISIÆ GUBERNATOR.

*William III. by the grace of God, Prince of Orange,
Governor of Holland and West-Friesland.*

Upon the edge is this legend :

IS TUA RECIPIT, NON RAPIT IMPERIUM.

He recovers what had been forced from you, but does not usurp dominion.

On the reverse is seen the fleet at distance, the troops landing, who occupy the shore, and the Prince intent upon raising up Justice, who is thrown down upon the ground. The legend is an imitation of Ovid. Metam. l. i. v. 150; though quite opposite in the sense.

TERRAS ASTREA REVISIT.

Justice revisits the earth.

6. The Prince, dressed after the Roman manner, gives his hand to a woman, who represents Great-Britain, and behind whom appears an orange-tree, on which the arms of England, Scotland, and Ireland are hung. Between them is an altar, on which the sacred fire is seen burning :

DEO VINDICE, JUSTITIA COMITE.

God my support, and Justice my companion.

The reverse represents the landing, with this legend :

CONTRA INFANTEM PERDITIONIS.

Against the Son of perdition,

That

The HISTORY of the MEDALS of

That is, against the Prince of Wales. And in the exergue:

EXPEDITIO NAVALIS PRO LIBERTATE ANGLIÆ. M.DCLXXXVIII.

The naval expedition for the liberty of England, 1688.

7. An orange-tree, on the right side of which are seen the United Provinces under the form of an Heroine armed, holding the cap of liberty at the end of a lance and leaning upon a bible placed upon an altar. On the left side of the orange-tree is this inscription, upon a table affixed to a column:

BRITANJE ONTROERT MET GEWELT:
PRINCE VAN ORANGIE ONS HERSTELT.
1688.

The Prince of Orange restores tranquillity to Great-Britain, oppressed by violence, 1688.

And as the success of that enterprize shewed that Heaven favoured it, there is reason for this inscription:

SOLI DEO GLORIA.
Be the glory ascribed to God alone.

Reverse: The Dutch fleet is seen at distance making sail towards TORBAY, upon the coast of Great-Britain (BRITANNIA;) and in the front, the belgick lion holding a sword and a bundle of arrows. He crushes a serpent with one of his hind paws, and supports the other upon the bible. The legend is:

IN TUITIONEM RELIGIONIS PROTESTANTIUM.
For the defence of the Protestant Religion.

8. This medal was struck upon occasion of the great rejoicings made by the people on the Prince's route, who considered him as a deliverer sent from heaven to preserve the nation.

Bust of the Prince crowned with lawrel:

WILHELMUS III, DEI GRATIA, PRINCEPS AURANIÆ,
RELIGIONIS LIBERTATISQUE RESTITUTOR.
William III, By the Grace of God, Prince of Orange, Restorer of Religion and Liberty.

Reverse: The ark of the covenant placed upon an hill. England and Holland are upon their knees near the ark. At the top in the midst of a bright cloud, is a warrior, who beats down a troop of French soldiers with thunder, and puts some Roman Ecclesiasticks to flight, one of whom carries a child. Over the warrior is placed the name given to the Son of God, as Saviour of mankind:

EMANUEL:
God with us.

9. This medal was occasioned by the burning of the Popish Chappels on the Prince's approach to London.

Statue of the Prince of Orange, crowned with lawrel, and drest in the Roman manner. It holds a sword in one hand, and a church in the other. Time and History sit on the opposite sides of the pedestal, on which is this inscription:

ÆRE PERENNIUS.
More durable than brass.

This is to be understood of the glory acquired by the Prince, in delivering the Church of England, and which caused him to be considered as sent from heaven to its aid; as appears from the legend round it:

CÆLO DELABITUR ALTO.
He comes from heaven.

Reverse: A Roman Catholic chappel demolished seen at distance; and in front, books and ornaments

of Romish churches burnt in the midst of a place railed in, with these words:

NEC LEX EST JUSTIOR ULLA.
Nothing can be juster.

10. This medal was struck upon the Prince's public entry into London.

The Prince's bust, with this legend:

WILHELMUS III, DEI GRATIA, PRINCEPS AURANIÆ,
RELIGIONIS LIBERTATISQUE RESTITUTOR.
William III, by the Grace of God, Prince of Orange, The Restorer of Religion and Liberty.

Reverse: An eagle flying over the city of London, and holding in his beak two branches, one of orange, and the other of palm, with this legend:

ALIS, NON ARMIS, VINCIT LIBERATOR.
The deliverer triumphs by his wings, And not by his arms.

That is, by his expedition in his enterprize.

The date of his entry is marked on the exergue:

PRINCEPS AURIACUS INGREDITUR LONDINUM,
XXVIII DECEMBER MDCLXXXVIII.
The Prince of Orange made his entry into London, December 28, 1688.

11. This medal was occasioned by the Prince's acceptance of the administration of all affairs civil and military in the King's absence, who had just then retired for the second time.

The bust of the new Regent:

WILHELMUS III, DEI GRATIA, PRINCEPS AURANIÆ,
RELIGIONIS LIBERTATISQUE RESTITUTOR.
William III, by the Grace of God, Prince of Orange, Restorer of Religion and Liberty.

Reverse: A flourishing orange-tree, laden with fruits. Opposite to it is an old oak blown down, the emblem of the fugitive King: The inscription is:

PRO GLANDIBUS AUREA POMA.
Golden fruit instead of acorns.

The legend of the exergue relates to the first resolution of the Lords to confer the government upon the Prince:

IN LOCUM REGIS, PRINCEPS AURIACUS ADMINISTRATOR
REGNI SUBSTITUTUS; ANNO MDCLXXXIX,
III JANUARI.

The Prince of Orange substituted in the room of the King, as administrator of the Kingdom, January 3, 1688-9.

12. The measures taken by the Prince and Parliament for restraining Papists, excluding them from the crown, &c. occasioned the following medal.

A bear near three hives, of which he has just thrown down two, is attacked by the bees with extreme fury.

PŒNA COMES SCeleris.
The punishment attends the crime.

The enraged bees express the Protestants, as appears from the legend in the exergue.

SIC LIBERTATEM RELIGIONEMQUE BRITANNI,
A SPOLIANTIBUS VINDICANT.
MDCLXXXVIII. STILO NOVO.

Thus the Britons avenge their liberty and Religion upon those, who invade them.
MDCLXXXVIII. New Style.

Reverse: The same bear muzzled, with a set of beads round his neck, and a Priest's cap upon his head.





King WILLIAM III. and Queen MARY.

3

Two hands issue from a cloud, the one holds the bear in a string by the muzzle, and the other makes him dance by threatening him with a stick. The legend round it is:

FORTEM VIS FORTIOR URGET.
A stronger force subdues the strong.

That of the exergue explains the two emblems:
BRITANNIA A DUPLICI, ARBITRARIA PAPA-
LIQUE, OPPRESSIONE LIBERATA, 1689.
*Great-Britain delivered from the double tyranny of
Arbitrary Power, and Popery, 1689.*

PLATE II. Of the medals of King WILLIAM III. and Queen MARY.

THE coronation of the Prince and Princess is the subject of many medals, some of which were made to be thrown amongst the people upon the day of the solemnity; others, to be given to persons who assisted in the ceremony; and lastly, others were struck as well in England, the United Provinces, as elsewhere, either in remembrance of the day, or to the praise of the King and Queen.

13. 1. The first was distributed to such persons, as, by the duty of their offices, were obliged to assist at the coronation. It has on one side the busts of the King and Queen, with this legend:

GULIELMUS ET MARIA, REX ET REGINA.
William and Mary, King and Queen.

On the other, Phaeton struck with thunder by Jupiter, for having guided the chariot of the sun amiss, and set the world on fire, with this inscription:

NE TOTUS ABSUMATUR.
Least the whole world should be destroyed.

The day of the coronation is, in the exergue mentioned according to the Old Style:

INAUGURATI 11. APRILIS 1689.
Crowned April 11, 1689.

14. 2. Busts of the King and Queen, crowned with laurel, with this inscription:

GULIELMUS ET MARIA, REX ET REGINA,
BRITANNIÆ.
William and Mary, King and Queen of Great-Britain.

Reverse: England, under the figure of a woman, sitting upon the poop of a ship, under the shade of an orange and a rose-tree, whose interwoven trunks go through a crown. She embraces an horn of plenty; in her left hand she holds a pike, at the end of which is the cap of liberty; and in the right, a cross and a balance, the symbols of liberty restored to religion and the laws. Round it is this verse:

AUREA FLORIGERIS SUCCRESCUNT POMA RO-
SETIS.
And golden fruits with roses grow.

Which alludes to the establishment of the House of Orange in England, where the white and red roses were formerly used in the devices of the royal family, as the thistle is in Scotland.

The legend of the exergue is:

SECURITAS BRITANNIÆ RESTITUTA, 1689.
The security of Great-Britain restored, 1689.

15. 3. The same busts with this different legend:

GULIELMUS ET MARIA, DEI GRATIA, ANGLIÆ,
FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ REX ET REGINA,
FIDEI DEFENSORES, &c.

*William and Mary, by the grace of God, King and
Queen of England, France and Ireland,
Defenders of the faith, &c.*

Reverse: Andromeda fastened to a rock, because her mother had had the vanity to compare her beauty to that of the Nereids. Perseus, the son of Jupiter and Danae, delivers her, by killing the monster that was to devour her. The legend is taken from Ovid. Metam. l. iv. v. 739:

PRETIUMQUE ET CAUSA LABORIS, 1689.
The reward and cause of the enterprize.

4. The same busts with this legend:

GULIELMUS ET MARIA, DEI GRATIA, ANGLIÆ,
FRANCIÆ, ET HIBERNIÆ REX ET REGINA,
FIDEI DEFENSORES.

*William and Mary, by the grace of God, King and
Queen of England, France and Ireland,
Defenders of the faith.*

Reverse: The statue of the King, dressed after the Roman manner, and crowned with laurel, holding a sword in one hand, and a chapel in the other. It is raised upon a pedestal, on which are these words:

ÆRE PERENNIUS.
More durable than brass.

On one side of the medal is time, and on the other history; with these words round the medal:

CÆLO DILABITUR ALTO.
He comes from heaven.

5. The busts of the King and Queen crowned with laurel:

GULIELMUS REX, MARIA REGINA,
FIDEI DEFENSORES, PII, AUGUSTI.
*King William and Queen Mary,
Defenders of the faith, pious, august.*

Reverse: A heap of church-ornaments used by the Papists; a yoke the symbol of slavery, and some serpents half hid, are consumed by the fire of heaven. These words are round the top of the medal from Virgil, Æn. l. ii. v. 324:

HÆC SUMMA DIES.
This is their last day.

That is, for popery and slavery. The date alluded to is in the exergue:

INAUGURATIS MAJESTATIBUS 11. APRILIS, 1689.
Their Majesties crowned 11, April 1689.

6. Bust of the King:

GULIELMUS III, DEI GRATIA, MAGNÆ BRI-
TANNIÆ FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ REX. 1689.
*William III, by the grace of God, King of Great-
Britain, France and Ireland, 1689.*

Reverse: A terrestrial globe floating upon the sea, of which the part containing England is illuminated by the sun:

CÆTERA LUSTRABIT.
He will visit the rest.

That is, he will diffuse his salutary influence over the rest of the earth, as he has just diffused it over England by his coronation; according to these words in the exergue:

CORONATIONE INVICTI WILHELMI HENRICI,
LIBERTATIS VINDICIS.

*By the coronation of the invincible William Henry,
the assertor of liberty.*

7. Busts

16.

17.

18.

19.

7. Busts of the King and Queen, with these different titles:

GULIELMUS ET MARIA, DEI GRATIA, BRITANNORUM REX ET REGINA, FIDEI DEFENSORES.

William and Mary by the grace of God, King and Queen of the Britons, defenders of the faith.

Reverse: An eagle throwing out of her nest such of her young, as cannot look fixedly upon the sun, which is seen upon the top of the medal. The words round it are:

NON PATITUR SUPPOSITITIOS.

She does not suffer a spurious issue.

In the exergue:

JURE REGNI VINDICATO, MDCLXXXIX.

The right of the kingdom asserted, 1689.

20.

8. The busts of the King and Queen, each upon a separate circle or festoon, formed by branches of the orange and rose-trees. They are fastened together by a cordon, and over them are four sceptres and a crown, above which appears an eye surrounded with rays of light, the symbol of the divine Providence. The legend round it is:

AUREA POMA MIXTA ROSIS.

Golden fruits (or oranges) mixt with roses.

[The oranges and roses are the emblems of King William and England.]

The busts are supported upon the cap of liberty, placed upon the book with the seven seals, sustained by another book, upon the leaves of which is this inscription:

LEGES ANGLIÆ.

The laws of England.

[By these laws are to be understood those the Parliament had lately made to limit the power of the crown, and for the security of the Protestant Religion.] The whole is supported by two horns of plenty, out of the one of which issue crowns and branches of lawrel, and out of the other fruits. A little higher is the following legend:

SALUS REGNI.

FELICITAS PUBLICA.

The safety of the state.

Publick happiness.

The latter is in the exergue:

DEFENSORES FIDEI ANGLIÆ, WILHELMUS-

HENRICUS ET MARIA

MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ REGES.

Defenders of the faith of England,

William-Henry and Mary,

King and Queen of Great-Britain.

Reverse: An old oak rooted up and thrown down, and a flourishing orange-tree, laden with blossoms and fruits, planted in its stead.

MELIOREM LAPSA LOCAVIT.

Its place is filled by a better.

The exergue contains this inscription:

INAUGURATIONE MAJESTATUM PERACTA

LONDINI, $\frac{11}{17}$ APRILIS 1689.

Their Majesties crowned at London, April $\frac{11}{17}$, 1689.

21.

9. Busts of the King and Queen.

GULIELMUS ET MARIA, DEI GRATIA, MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ REX ET REGINA.

William and Mary, by the grace of God King and Queen Of Great-Britain, France and Ireland.

Reverse: The port of Torbay seen at a distance. The word BRITANNIA is wrote at the top of the medal.

Below is the Belgick lion crowned, holding a bundle of seven arrows, and a sword passed through a crown. He supports his right paw behind upon a bible, and with the left he crushes a serpent. On the side of him is a crown thrown down, and round the medal.

IN TUITIONEM RELIGIONIS PROTESTANTIUM.

For the defence of the Protestant Religion.

[The word Protestant is derived from the solemn protestation made 1529. by six Lutheran Princes, against the decree passed by the Diet of Spire concerning religion. These six Princes were John Frederick, Elector of Saxony, George Margrave of Brandenburg, Ernest and Francis Dukes of Lunenburgh, Philip Landgrave of Hesse, and Wolfgang, Prince of Anhalt; with whom joined fourteen imperial cities.]

10. The sixth was struck only in gold; it was given to the persons who assisted in the ceremony of the coronation. The busts of the King and Queen are on one side, with this legend:

22.

GULIELMUS ET MARIA, DEI GRATIA, MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ, FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ REX ET REGINA.

William and Mary, by the grace of God, King and Queen Of Great-Britain, France and Ireland.

Reverse: The King and Queen sitting upon a throne, with scepters in their hands; and two English bishops supporting a royal crown over their heads. The legend is:

IDOLOLATRIA, SERVITUDEQUE PROFLIGATIS: RELIGIONE, LEGIBUS LIBERTATEQUE RESTITUTIS, 1689.

Idolatry and slavery put to flight:

Religion, Laws and Liberty,

Restored, 1689.

11. The busts of the King and Queen facing each other, with these words over them:

23.

MAJUS PAR NOBILE SCEPTRIS.

Sceptres are less great than this illustrious pair.

And in the exergue:

GULIELMUS HENRICUS ET MARIA PRINCIPES AURANIÆ, MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ REGES, 1689.

William Henry and Mary, Prince and Princess of Orange, King and Queen of Great-Britain, 1689.

Reverse: England, under the emblem of a woman crowned and magnificently drest embraces a female warrior, who is the symbol of the aid of the Dutch, and bears on her shield the arms of the Prince, surrounded with the collar and device of the order of the garter. On the side of England are her arms, and a pillar, on which is the cap of liberty. The Dutch fleet is seen at distance. The legend is:

MAGNA BRITANNIA EXPEDITIONE NAVALI BATAVORUM LIBERATA, RESTITUTA, ASSERTA.

Great-Britain delivered, reinstated, and secured by the naval expedition of the Dutch.

12. Busts of the King and Queen. On the reverse are the arms of both, with a royal crown over them, fastened to two sceptres a-cross each other, with this legend on the two sides:

24.

GULIELMUS ET MARIA, DEI GRATIA, MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ REX ET REGINA, PRINCEPS AURANIÆ ET NASSAVIÆ, HUICQUE TERRÆ LÆTITIA.

William and Mary, by the grace of God, King and Queen of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, Prince and Princess of Orange and Nassau, The delight of these realms.

2.

3.





PLATE III. Of the medals of King WILLIAM III. and Queen MARY.

25. 1. THE busts of the King and Queen, with these words:

NON NISI VICTOR.
Nothing unless he conquer.

In the exergue:

WILHELMUS ET MARIA, REX ET REGINA.
William and Mary, King and Queen.

Reverse: *Fortitude and Prudence*, as appears from their attributes, and these words in the exergue, *FOR-TITUDO PRUDENTIA*. They have a royal crown over them, which divides the inscription:

JUNCTIM.
In conjunction.

26. 2. Bust of the King armed, and opposite to him a crown with this legend in *English*:

CROWNED KING, April XI. MDCLXXXIX.

Reverse: The Queen's bust with a crown placed on the other side, with these *English* words:

CROWNED QUEEN, April 11, 1689.

27. 3. The King's bust crowned with lawrel, and on the breast the name of Jehovah in Hebrew letters, and round it, this chronograph: *

WILHELMVS TERTIVS ANGLIÆ VINDEK.
William III. the deliverer of England.

On the reverse, he is represented in his royal robes, kneeling on a terrestrial globe, and turning up his eyes towards heaven, from whence issue rays of light, in the midst of which is an open eye, the symbol of Providence; and for the legend:

DEO JUDICE.
By the decree of God.

In 1665, Mr. Zuylichem, who represented the person of the Prince, having called together the Council and Burghers in the Circus of the city of Orange in France, a crown royal was seen in the air formed by a cloud; which coming down stopped over the head of that Lord, in the sight of great numbers of spectators. This extraordinary phenomenon appeared exactly on the same day of the year, on which the Prince was crowned King of England: For this reason these words were put in the exergue:

PRÆSAGIUM ARAUSIONENSE, 1665.
MAGNA BRITANNIA IMPLEVIT 11. APRILIS, 1689.

*The presage of Orange of the year 1665,
Fulfilled by Great-Britain, April 11, 1689:*

28. 4. Busts of the King and Queen with this legend:

WILLIAM REX. MARIA REGINA.
King William. Queen Mary.

Reverse: Religion placed between two orange-trees, holding a book in one hand, and the cap of liberty in the other. The legend is:

HOC FLORET IN HORTO.
In this garden she flourishes.

29. 5. Busts of the King and Queen:

GULIELMUS REX, MARIA REGINA,
FIDEI DEFENSORES, PII, AUGUSTI.

* A Chronograph or Chronogram is such an inscription, legend, or verse, the numerical letters of which (which are C, D, I, L, M, V, and X) being summed up, express the date.

King William, and Queen Mary,
Defenders of the faith, pious, august.

Reverse: The arms of England fastened to an orange-tree. King James and Father Peters, frightened by thunder, run away. The King throws down his crown and scepter, and the Jesuit carries the Prince of Wales in his arms, who holds a little windmill in his hand. In the midst of an opening cloud is this inscription:

ITE MISSA EST.
Go, mass is over.

[The Latin words were a form used by the Pagans at the tribunals, to dismiss the assembly. It was afterwards introduced in the church; and from thence the mass took its name, because the Priests, after the service, used the same words for dismissing the people.]

The following legend is in the exergue:

INAUGURATIS MAJESTATIBUS, EJECTO PAPATU, EXPULSA TYRANNIDE, BRITANNIA FÆLIX, 1689.

Great-Britain happy by the coronation of their Majesties, and the expulsion of popery and tyranny, 1689.

6. This medal, amongst others, was made in Holland, on the occasion of their Majesties coronation. 30.

Holland, under the figure of an armed woman, carrying the cap of liberty on the point of a lance, and leaning with her left arm upon a Bible placed on an Altar. The rose of England, and the bundle of arrows of the United Provinces, are represented on one of the faces of the altar. The legend is:

HANC TUEMUR, HAC NITIMUR.

We defend this, and support ourselves upon that.

The arms of the Prince of Orange occupy the reverse. They are surrounded with the device and collar of the order of the garter, over which is a royal crown, with this inscription:

BRITANNIÆ LIBERTAS, RELIGIO, JUSTITIA, LEGESQUE, VINDICATÆ, MDCLXXXIX.

The liberty, religion, justice and laws of Great-Britain re-established, 1689.

7. Bust of King William, and round it: 31.

GULIELMUS, DEI GRATIA, MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ, FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ REX, FIDEI DEFENSOR, PIUS, AUGUSTUS.

William III, by the grace of God, King of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, pious, august.

On the reverse, the bust of the Queen with these titles:

MARIA, DEI GRATIA, MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ, FRANCIÆ, ET HIBERNIÆ REGINA, FIDEI DEFENSATRIX, PIA, AUGUSTA.

Mary, by the grace of God, Queen of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, pious, august.

8. This medal was made on the occasion of their Majesties coronation, and the rejoicings at Amsterdam on that day. Captain Bernard Muikens, and the officers of his company of the Burghers, who had the guard that night, both in the New-market, which is near, and in other places, resolved to preserve the memory of that distinguished day, in which the public tranquillity had been confided to their care; and instead of employing the fines they had collected during the year, upon different pieces of plate, which they

D

they used to divide amongst themselves, they caused this medal to be made of them, which is chased.

The King and Queen in their royal robes, with the globe and scepter in their hands, and with crowns on their heads:

GULIELMUS ET MARIA, REX ET REGINA,
CORONATI APRILIS 21, 1689.

*William and Mary, King and Queen,
Crowned April 21, 1689.*

On the reverse, Captain Bernard Muikens, his Lieutenant John Althufius, and his Ensign Sylvester Van Tongeren, with the arms that express their posts. On the top are those of the city, and round the whole these words.

TER GEDAGTNIS,
DAT OP DE DACH DER KRONING DE WAGHT
HAD DE COMPAGNIE VAN DEN HEER BER-
NARD MUIKENS.

In Remembrance

*That the company of Mr. Bernard Muikens
Had the guard on the day of the coronation.*

33. 9. The bust of the new King with these titles:
GULIELMUS, REX ANGLIÆ, SCOTIÆ, FRAN-
CIÆ, ET HIBERNIÆ.

*William, King of England, Scotland, France, and
Ireland.*

And under the bust:

PATRIÆ DECUS, ANGLIÆ PRÆSIDIUM.

The ornament of his country, and the safety of England.

On the reverse, England, represented by a woman carrying a crown and sceptre, gives the King her hand. She is accompanied by religion and liberty; the latter holds a book open in her hand, in which are these words:

VERBUM DEI MANET IN ÆTERNUM:

The word of God endures for ever.

Liberty, carrying her cap on the point of a spear, holds a paper in her hand, on which is wrote this word, *Test.* The legend is,

TE SERVATORE NON SERVIMUS.

Thy protection preserves us from slavery.

And that of the exergue:

RESTITUTORI BRITANNIÆ, 1689.

To the restorer of Great-Britain, 1689.

And lastly upon the edge is this verse of Ovid.
De Trist. Lib. II. Eleg. IX. v. 11.

REGIA, CREDE MIHI, RES EST SUCCURRERE
LAPSIS.

To succour the distressed, is an action truly royal.

34. 10. This has the same head and legend as the foregoing. On the reverse, the arms of England, France, Scotland, and Ireland, affixed to the garter, which is interwove with olive branches, and has the device of the order upon it:

HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE.

The following chronogram is in the middle of the circle, formed by the garter:

GVILLIELMV^s PRINCEPS AVRIACV^s, ANGLIÆ, SCO-
TIÆ, FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ REX, CORONATVR.

*William Prince of Orange, crowned King of England,
Scotland, France and Ireland.*

And a little lower:

DIE 21 APRILIS.

The 21 April.

35. 11. The same bust with these titles:
WILHELMUS III, DEI GRATIA, ANGLIÆ, SCO-
TIÆ, FRANCIÆ, ET HIBERNIÆ REX.

*William III, by the grace of God, King of England, Scot-
land, France, and Ireland.*

On the reverse, he is represented as another Hercules with a club in his hand, beating down an Hydra, and crowned by fortune; with this legend:

QUI SEMPER FORTIS, TANDEM FÆLIX.

He who is always valiant, is at length fortunate.

And in the exergue:

INVINCIBILI HEROI, LIBERTATIS EUROPÆ
RESTAURATORI.
MDCLXXXIX.

To the invincible hero,

The restorer of the liberty of Europe, 1689.

12. Bust of the Queen:

36.

MARIA, DEI GRATIA, MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ
FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ REGINA.

*Mary, by the grace of God, Queen of Great-Britain,
France and Ireland.*

Reverse: An eagle taking her flight towards the sun. Of two young ones, that she holds in her talons, she lets fall one, because it shuts its eyes against the rays of that star:

NON PATITUR SUPPOSITITIOS.

He does not suffer supposititious issue.

Which is explained in the exergue by these words:

EXCELLENTISSIMÆ PRINCIPIS JUS REGNI VIN-
DICATUM, EJECTO SUPPOSITITIO,
MDCLXXXIX.

*The right of our most excellent Princess to the crown
maintained by the expulsion of the supposititious Heir.*

MDCLXXXIX.

PLATE IV. Of the medals of King WIL- LIAM III, and Queen MARY.

1. BUST of Queen Mary with these titles:

37.

MARIA II. DEI GRATIA MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ,
FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ REGINA.

*Mary II. by the grace of God, Queen of Great-Britain,
France and Ireland.*

On the reverse: The moon in the midst of several stars, and for the legend these words of Horace,
Carm. lib. I. Od. XII. v. 47, & 48.

VELUT INTER IGNES LUNA MINORES.

So shines the moon amidst the lesser stars.

2. Bust of the King:

38.

WILHELMUS III. DEI GRATIA, ANGLIÆ, SCO-
TIÆ, FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ REX.

*William III, by the grace of God, King of England,
Scotland, France, and Ireland.*

Reverse: Time, or Saturn, who devours one of his children. At a distance is Jupiter sitting upon a throne, and disdaining to exercise his vengeance upon two weak mortals, who have offended him. The inscription is:

INDIGNUS REGIA IRA.

Unworthy of a King's anger.

[It is obvious, that Saturn, who devours his child, is the emblem of time, who after having discovered the mystery of the pretended Prince of Wales's birth, will destroy that supposed heir.]

In the exergue:

GUILIELMUS III. SUCCESSIT JACOBO.

William III. succeeded James.





King WILLIAM III. and Queen MARY.

7

39. 3. The same medal has sometimes instead of the bust, the Belgick lion crowned, carrying the Labarum of the Christian Emperors, and a lance at the point of which is the cap of liberty; and pursuing King James and father Peters, who are flying towards a French ship. The King has a broken sword in his hand; and the Jesuit carries the pretended Prince of Wales in his arms, who holds a little windmill. The legend of the exergue is:
REGIFUGIUM JACOBI AD LUDOVICUM XIV.
Flight of King James to Lewis XIV.

The inscription round it is:

AUT REX, AUT NIHIL.
Either King, or Nothing.

40. 4. Bust of King William:
GULIELMUS III. DEI GRATIA, MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ, FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ REX.
William III, by the grace of God, King of Great-Britain, France and Ireland.

The reverse has no emblem, but is filled up entirely with this inscription:

AMOR BATAVÆ GENTIS,
ET BRITANNICÆ
ORBIS PROPINQUI TERROR,
EUROPÆ STUPOR,
ADSECTOR ÆQUI, JURIS ADSECTOR DEI,
HENRICUS HIC EST GULIELMUS,
INCLYTUS REGUM ILLE SANGUIS,
SANGUIS ILLE CÆSARUM,
NULO IPSE REGUM,
CÆSARUM NULO MINOR.
*The love of the Dutch and British Nations,
The terror of neighbouring States,
The wonder of Europe,
The protector of right and equity,
The defender of the laws of God,
Such is William-Henry,
Of the illustrious blood of Kings and Emperors,
Inferior in nothing to any of the Emperors,
And no less equal to the greatest of Kings.*

41. 5. This, which is smaller, has the same reverse, and on the other side the King's bust with these words:

GULIELMUS III. DEI GRATIA, MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ, FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ REX,
FIDEI DEFENSOR, PIUS, AUGUSTUS.
William III, by the grace of God, King of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, pious, august.

42. 6. Bust of the Queen:

MARIA, DEI GRATIA, MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ, FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ REGINA, FIDEI DEFENSATRIX, PIA, AUGUSTA.
Mary, by the grace of God, Queen of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, pious, august.

Reverse: On the side of an orange-tree, to which are affixed the arms of England, is the Queen in her royal robes, turning up her eyes towards a luminous cloud, in which is wrote the word JEHOVAH, and from which descend three crowns:

DIGNA QUÆ LONGE PLURES
She merits many more.

And as the Protestant Religion had been lately re-established in England by the Accession of this Princess to the Throne, as the Roman Catholic had been in the Reign of Mary I, these words are added in the exergue:

MARIA II. NOMINE, VIRTUTE I. 1689.
Mary, by name the second, by virtue the first, 1689.

7. Bust of the King, with this inscription: 43.

WILHELMUS III, DEI GRATIA, ANGLIÆ, SCOTIÆ, FRANCIÆ, ET HIBERNIÆ REX.
William III, by the grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland.

Reverse: Bust of the Queen, crowned with lawrel:

MARIA, DEI GRATIA, MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ, FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ REGINA, FIDEI DEFENSATRIX, PIA, AUGUSTA.
Mary, by the grace of God, Queen of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, pious, august.

8. Bust of the King armed, and crowned with lawrel: 44.

GULIELMUS III, DEI GRATIA, MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ, FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIA REX.
William III, by the grace of God, King of Great-Britain, France and Ireland.

Reverse: Bust of the Queen, dressed in her hair:

MARIA, DEI GRATIA, MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ, FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ REGINA.
Mary, by the grace of God, Queen of Great-Britain, France and Ireland.

9. This medal is exactly the same as N^o 6. of this plate, except being larger, and having a small difference in the inscription of the exergue: 45.

MARIA ANGLIÆ, II NOMINE, VIRTUTE PRIMA, ANNO MDCLXXXIX.
Mary, Queen of England, the second by name, the first by virtue, 1689.

10. Bust of the King, crowned with lawrel: 46.
INVICTISSIMUS GULIELMUS MAGNUS.
The invincible William the Great.

Reverse: Bust of the Queen:

MARIA II, DEI GRATIA, MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ, FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ REGINA.
Mary II, by the grace of God, Queen of Great-Britain, France and Ireland.

11. Bust of the King: 47.

GULIELMUS, DEI GRATIA, ANGLORUM, SCOTORUM, FRANCORUM, HIBERNORUMQUE, REX, FIDEI DEFENSOR;
PATER PATRIÆ; FÆLIX, AUGUSTUS.
William, by the grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, defender of the faith; Father of his country, happy, august.

Reverse: The Queen's bust with her hair braided, and these titles:

MARIA, DEI GRATIA, ANGLORUM, SCOTORUM, FRANCORUM, HIBERNORUMQUE REGINA, FIDEI DEFENSATRIX, PIA, FÆLIX, AUGUSTA.
Mary, by the grace of God, Queen of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, defender of the faith; pious, happy, august.

12. The King, in his royal robes, and with the scepter in his hand: 48.

GULIELMUS REX, DEFENDOR OF THE FAITH.
King William, defender of the faith.

Reverse: Bust of the Queen, crowned, and in her royal robes:

MARIA REGINA.
Queen Mary

PLATE

PLATE V. Of the medals of King WILLIAM III. and Queen MARY.

Succour of seven thousand soldiers
Sent to William III. by Christian V.
MDCLXXXIX.

THE two first medals in this plate are satyrical, and made by those, who ascribed the conduct of King William to ambition and interest, and spared no kind of invectives against him and Queen Mary on that account.

49. 1. On one side of the first of them is the bust of that Prince with this inscription:

MAGNUS WILHELMUS HENRICUS, PRINCEPS
AURANÆ, MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ TY-
RANNUS.

*The great William Henry, Prince of Orange,
Tyrant of Great-Britain.*

On the other he is represented under the figure of Absalom, hanging by his red hair (in allusion to the name of Orange) to an oak-tree; whilst his mule, which symbolizes Holland, escapes from under him. The legend is:

ECCE MANUS ABSALOM.
Behold the hand of Absalom.

This alludes to the statue or pillar, which that Son of David had caused to be erected to himself in the valley of the King during his rebellion, as a monument to perpetuate his name, and which was called, *The hand of Absalom*, (or Absalom's place.) That Prince hanging by the hair to an oak, and his mule which flies finding itself at liberty, expresses the opinion, many entertained at that time, that William from henceforth attached to England, would govern the United Provinces no longer. For this reason these words are put into the exergue:

GELUCKIGH HOLLAND!
Happy Holland!

50. 2. A monster with many heads, which after having thrown down the sword and balance of justice, seizes a crown:

NUMERO, NON JURE, VALEBAT.
He carried it by number, not by right.

That is, he had attained the crown, not by the right of succession, but by the great number of his partizans. The following words are in the exergue:

ANNO NOVI DOMINI PRIMO.
The first year of our new master.

Reverse: An human figure with two faces, standing upright upon a bale, that has a serpent through it. One of its faces is that of the new King, and the other represents the head of a boar, the symbol of cruelty. The monster extends one of his hands, armed with an ax, towards the Tower of London, under which is wrote this date 1684, which was the year, that the Duke of Monmouth was beheaded. He stretches the other hand towards Whitehall, on which is wrote the year 1689, the epocha of William III's coronation. The legend is taken from Juvenal, Sat. XIII. v. 105.

ILLE CRUCEM, HIC DIADEMA TULIT.
That ascended a scaffold, this a throne.

51. 3. The succours sent by the King of Denmark against James II. in Ireland occasioned this medal: The fleet that transports the Danes under sail before the wind; and on the reverse this inscription:

A CHRISTIANO V. MISSUM WILHELMO III.
AUXILIUM VII. MILLIUM MILITUM,
MDCLXXXIX.

4. This medal was struck upon raising the siege of Londonderry:

At a great distance is seen the English fleet advancing to succour Londonderry; and in the front the bust of King William, supported on a pedestal, illuminated with rays of light from heaven, and crowned by valour and abundance. The inscription is upon the pedestal:

WILHELMUS, MAXIMUS IN BELGICA, LIBERATOR IN BRITANNIA, RESTAURATOR LIBERTATIS LONDONDERRY, 1689.

*William, the greatest in Holland, the deliverer in Great-Britain, the restorer of the liberty
Of Londonderry, 1689.*

Reverse: Poverty and slavery, holding a broken crown of lawrel over the head of Lewis XIV. whilst it thunders over head. The bust of that Prince is placed upon a pedestal, on which is this inscription:

LUDOVICUS MAGNUS,
IN GERMANIA BARBARUS,
IN GALLIA TYRANNUS,
OBSESSIS MOGUNTIA ET BONNA.

*Lewis the Great,
A savage in Germany,
A tyrant in France,
During the sieges of Mayence and Bonn.*

5. A difference between the Magistrates of Amsterdam, and the Court of Holland, concerning the nomination of Echevins for that City, in which the States exerted themselves in supporting the Stadholder's authority, occasioned the two following medals.

The first, which is in honour of the States, has, on one side the bust of the Stadholder with this title:

GULIELMUS III, DEI GRATIA, BRITANNIÆ,
REX.

William III, by the grace of God, King of Great-Britain.

On the other, the BATAVIAN LION, expressed by these words, LEO BATAVUS, in a menacing posture, holding the lance and cap of liberty, and a bundle of seven arrows; with these words:

FECIT MAGNA QUI POTENS EST.
The powerful has done great things.

6. This has the same head. On the reverse is the same lion again, chained to an orange-tree, and giving himself up to sleep, instead of labouring to break his chains. His security is farther implied by the arrows, which he has let fall out of his claws, and which are dispersed confusedly upon the ground; with these words from Virgil:

QUANTUM MUTATUS AB ILLO! 1690.
How changed from what he was! 1690.

7. The accommodation of the difference concerning the nomination of the Echevins, occasioned this medal,

On one side is the bust of the Stadholder, surrounded with this inscription:

GULIELMUS III, DEI GRATIA, MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ, FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ REX;
BELGII GUBERNATOR.

*William III, by the grace of God, King of
Great-Britain, France and Ireland;
Governour of the United-Provinces.*

Reverse: A woman, the symbol of the city of Amsterdam. At her right is a lion, that expresses the





the Province of Holland, and holds in his paws the Baton of the Stadholder, and the arms of England. On her left is the dog Cerberus. With one hand she strokes the lion, and with the other she points at Cerberus, who vomits fire and brimstone at her. The Legend is:

QUANTUM DISCRIMINIS HIC EST!

How different the two!

And to signify the return of the Deputies of Amsterdam into the Assembly of the States, after the abovementioned Accommodation, these words are in the Exergue:

AMSTLA REDUX.

Return of Amsterdam.

56. 8. A new difference arising concerning the sitting of the Earl of Portland in the assembly of the States of Holland, and also of Cornelius Van Halewyn, and being happily terminated much about the same time with the affair of the Echevins of Amsterdam; it gave occasion for the following medal.

Bust of the Stadholder of the United Provinces:

GULIELMUS III, DEI GRATIA BRITANNIÆ REX.

RELIGIONIS LIBERTATISQUE RESTITUTOR.

William III, by the grace of God, King of Great-Britain, the restorer of religion and liberty.

On the reverse is the lion of the Province of Holland, holding a sabre in one of his paws, and in the other a bundle of birch-rods, bound together with a band, of which the different folds form distinctly three saltiers, which are the arms of Amsterdam. Instead of an ax, the bundle has a sword through it, upon the point of which is the cap of liberty. A rising sun is seen at a distance, and round it this inscription:

ANIMAS JUNGIT, LEGESQUE TUETUR.

He unites their hearts, and maintains the laws.

This is not the proper place for examining the truth of this legend; let it suffice to say, that harmony at that time seemed to prevail as before between the different Cities of the Province; at least it did so, if we may believe the inscription upon the exergue:

HOLLANDIÆ CIVITATUM UNIO RESTAURATA, 1690.

Union restored between the Cities of Holland, 1690.

57. 9. Bust of the King, with these titles:

WILHELMUS III, DEI GRATIA, ANGLIÆ, SCOTIÆ, FRANCIÆ, ET HIBERNIÆ REX.

William III, by the grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland.

Reverse: The King sitting upon his throne, with the crown upon his head, and the sceptre in his hand, restoring to the magistrates of cities, and the heads of colleges, the privileges of which they had been deprived; with these words:

REDDITIS PRIVILEGIIS.

Privileges restored.

And as these privileges restored their antient liberty, these words are added in the exergue:

REDIVIVÆ LIBERTATI.

To liberty revived.

58. 10. The King's declaring in Parliament his resolution to go over to Ireland, in order to expedite the reduction of that kingdom; at a time when his presence was believed absolutely necessary in Holland, occasioned the following medals.

Bust of the King armed, with this legend:

GULIELMUS III, DEI GRATIA, MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ, FRANCIÆ, ET HIBERNIÆ REX; BELGII GUBERNATOR.

William III, by the grace of God, King of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland; Governor of the United Provinces.

Reverse: The fleet intended for the expedition of Ireland seen in the offing; and in the front an unicorn (emblem of England) with a crown round its neck, and running on full speed, without suffering itself to be stoppt by the croakings of three frogs, that are upon the shore. The legend is:

NON ME TAM ABJECTA MORANTUR.

Such despicable things can't stop my progress.

The inscription on the exergue explains what is to be understood by the running of the unicorn:

TRAJECTUS IN HIBERNIUM, M.DC.XC.

Passage into Ireland, 1690.

11. In the plate, this medal is marked 10, and the preceding one 11; but, for their better explanation, they are here transposed.

It is certain, that the three frogs signify protestations made concerning the nomination of the Echevins, the sitting of the Earl of Portland, and of Counsellor Hallweyn, of the old Council of Dort. For this reason, we sometimes find the reverse of this medal joined with that of numb. 7. of this plate, with the same legend. (See explanation of numb. 7.)

QUANTUM DISCRIMINIS HIC EST!

How different the two!

After the end of these disputes, the City of Amsterdam having sent Deputies, as usual, to the Assembly of the States of the Province, as we have said before, these words were added in the exergue.

AMSTLA REDUX.

Return of Amsterdam,

12. The King's departure for Ireland is the subject of this medal.

Bust of King William, crowned with laurel:

GULIELMUS III, DEI GRATIA, BRITANNIÆ REX; ARAUSIONENSIS PRINCEPS; BELGII GUBERNATOR.

William III, by the grace of God, King of Great-Britain, Prince of Orange, Governor of the United Provinces.

Reverse: An eagle, flying upon the coast of Ireland, and holding in her beak an orange-branch, and another of olive. The fleet is seen in the offing. The inscription is:

ALIS NON ARMIS.

By his wings, and not by his arms.

Which implies the expedition, with which he expected to reduce Ireland; or, that he was come to protect her, and not to make war upon her, in case she accepted the olive-branch he offered her.

His departure is marked in the exergue:

TRAJECTUS IN HIBERNIAM LONDINO, 4 JUNII 1690.

He set out from London for Ireland, June 4, 1690.

PLATE VI. Of the medals of King WILLIAM III. and Queen MARY.

1. THE flight of King James into France, occasioned the following medal.

Head of the King, crowned with laurel, notwithstanding his flight:

E

JACOBUS

59.

60.

61.

JACOBUS II. DEI GRATIA, BRITANNIARUM
IMPERATOR.

James II, by the grace of God, Sovereign of Great-Britain.

Reverse : The fable of the fox, who seeing one of her cubs carried away by an eagle, and not being able to approach that bird's young ones, revenges herself by kindling a great fire under their nest, which suffocates them, and forces the eagle to retire elsewhere. This fable supplies a moral expressed by the inscription :

MAGNIS INTERDUM PARVA NOCENT.
The little are sometimes fatal to the great.

It is obvious, that the Prince of Orange is the fox ; the pretended Prince of Wales the eagle stifled by the smoak ; and King James the eagle, obliged to abandon its nest.

The King's arrival in France is marked in the exergue, and partly round the medal.

4 JANUARY, 1689. STILO NOVO, ABDICATO
REGNO, IN GALLIAM APPULIT.

He arrived in France, January 4, 1689, New Stile, after having abdicated his kingdom.

62. 2. The Prince of Orange's accepting the administration of affairs, civil and military, occasioned the following medal :

Bust of King James, with a peruke in a bag :

JACOBUS II. BRITANNIÆ REX FUGITIVUS.

James II. Fugitive King of Great-Britain.

Reverse : A flourishing orange-tree, laden with fruits. Opposite to it is an old oak, thrown down upon the ground, the emblem of the fugitive King. The inscription is :

PRO GLANDIBUS AUREA POMA.
Oranges instead of acorns.

And in the exergue :

POST FUGAM REGIS, DELATA REGNI ADMINISTRATIONE PRINCIPIS AURIACO, 3 JANUARI
1686, STILO NOVO.

The administration of the kingdom conferred upon the Prince of Orange, after the King's flight, January 3, 1689. New Stile.

63. 3. This is a small medal. On one side it, is the King's bust, with these words :

GULIELMUS III, DEI GRATIA.

William III, by the grace of God.

On the other is that of the Queen, dressed in her hair, with her right-side outwards.

MARIA II. DEI GRATIA.

Mary II, by the grace of God.

64. 4. The two following medals were struck upon the occasion of the Queen's good conduct, after the defeat of the English and Dutch fleets in the Channel :

Bust of the Queen, surrounded with this inscription :

MARIA, DEI GRATIA, MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ,
FRANCIÆ, ET HIBERNIÆ REGINA.

Mary, by the grace of God, Queen of Great-Britain, France and Ireland.

Reverse : At a distance, the Dutch ships, which are careening by the Queen's order ; and on the other side, the Tower, to which the Lord Farrington is carrying. In the front is the Queen, holding a trident in her right-hand, and turning towards the coast, to imply, that she had dispelled the danger, which threat-

ened England from the side of the sea. In her left-hand she holds an horn of plenty, symbol of the extraordinary liberality, with which she had provided for the reparation of the ships, and the occasions of the Dutch crews. The legend is :

DISSIPAT ET REFICIT.

She dispels and restores.

That is, that she had dissipated the storms, that threatened the State, and repaired the losses of those who had exposed themselves for the support of her cause. This conduct drew upon her a great number of addresses of thanks, as well of the City of London, as of many other Cities in the Provinces ; and in particular caused this medal to be consecrated to her, as appears from these words on the exergue :

REGINÆ REGENTI.

To the Queen Regent.

5. This is a smaller, with the same reverse ; and for face, the heads of the King and Queen, with this legend :

GULIELMUS REX, MARIA REGINA, FIDEI DEFENSORES, PII, AUGUSTI.

King William, and Queen Mary, defenders of the faith, pious, august.

6. This medal was occasioned by the assurances of fidelity given the King by several parts of Ireland, and of their resolution to expose their lives and fortunes for the defence of the Protestant Religion, considering it as the only one capable of extinguishing the flames of war, with which their Country was menaced.

Bust of that Prince, armed :

GULIELMUS III, DEI GRATIA, MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ, FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ REX.

William III, by the grace of God, King of Great-Britain, France and Ireland.

Reverse : A phaeton, the symbol of France, setting the earth on fire. Neptune, arising from the sea, half dried up, addresses his complaints to Jupiter, emblem of King William ; of whom, on another side, Ireland, kneeling, demands aid :

NISI TU, QUIS TEMPERET IGNES ?

Who but thou can extinguish these fires ?

7. The seven following medals were struck to celebrate the victory at the Boyne :

Bust of King William, crowned with laurel, and with this inscription :

GULIELMUS III, DEI GRATIA MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ, FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ REX.

William III, by the grace of God, King of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland.

Reverse : The same Prince, on horseback, crossing the Boyne, at the head of his troops. The legend alludes to this passage, and the King's wound :

ET VULNERA, ET INVIA SPERNIT.

He contemns both wounds, and the most inaccessible places.

And in the exergue :

EJECIT JACOBUM, RESTITUIT HIBERNIAM.
M DC XC.

He expels James, and restores the liberty of Ireland, 1690.

8. This has the same reverse ; and the head differs in nothing from the former, except by the legend :

GULIELMUS









King WILLIAM III. and Queen MARY.

11

GULIELMUS III, MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ REX, DE JACOBO ET LUDOVICO TRIUMPHANS.

William III, King of Great-Britain, triumphant over James and Lewis.

FRIDERICUS MARESCHALLUS SCHOMBERG, &c.

Frederic Marshal Schomberg, &c.

69. 9. Bust of the King armed :

GULIELMUS III, DEI GRATIA, MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ, FRANCIÆ, ET HIBERNIÆ REX.

William III, by the Grace of God, King of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland.

Reverse : The King on horseback, leading on his troops against King JAMES, and M. de LAUZUN. In it are also seen M. de SCHOMBERG, and WALKER the Clergyman, lying dead upon the earth :

APPARUIT, ET DISSIPAVIT.

He appeared, and they were dispersed,

The fruit of this victory is marked in the exergue :

LIBERATA HIBERNIA, MDCLXXX.

Ireland delivered, 1690.

70. 10. Bust of the King armed and crowned with laurel, with these titles :

WILHELMUS III, DEI GRATIA ANGLIÆ, SCOTIÆ, FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ REX.

William III, by the Grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland.

Reverse : The ark of the covenant, taken by the Philistins, and placed near the idol Dagon, who falls down, and is broken to pieces.

HOSTES INTER TAMEN AREA TRIUMPHAT.

The ark triumphs even in the midst of its enemies.

The ark is here the emblem of the reformed Churches of the three Kingdoms. This occasioned these words to be put into the exergue :

REFORMATIONE SALVA, MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ REGE.

The Reformation secured by the King of Great-Britain.

71. 11. This medal has the same head as the preceding one. On the reverse, is seen the City of Dublin, and the two armies engaged. In the front is the goddess Pallas, with this legend :

VICTIS AC FUGATIS HIBERNIS.

The Irish defeated and put to flight.

72. 12. Bust of the King armed.

GULIELMUS III, DEI GRATIA, MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ, FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ REX.

William III, by the grace of God, King of Great-Britain, France and Ireland.

The reverse represents the history of Joshua, who, to compleat the defeat of the army of Adonidezek, caused the sun to stand still. This is applied to King William, who had lately stopped the sun of France ; as appears by the inscription :

UT ET JOSUA CURSUM SOLIS RETINET.

Like Joshua, he stops the course of the sun.

PLATE VII. Of the medals of King WILLIAM III. and Queen MARY.

73. 1. THE death of Duke Schomberg at the battle of the Boyne, is the subject of the following medal.

Bust of that General, armed, with this inscription :

Reverse : A sepulchral pyramid, to which are fastened the arms of France, the Empire, Portugal, Spain, and Ireland, to imply the victories gained by that great Captain in those different Kingdoms. He is standing himself before the pyramid, under the figure of Hercules, who, after having finished his labours, plants his club in the earth, and consecrates it to Mercury, which club being metamorphosed by the gods into a wild olive-tree, is a glorious monument of the exploits, of which it had been the instrument. The inscription round it is :

PLANTAVIT UBIQUE FERACEM.

He has planted his fruitful club on all sides.

At his feet is an horn of plenty, from which issue riches, marks of dignity, and a serpent ; to the latter the hero opposes the buckler of faith, expressed by the usual monogram of Christianity ; the symbol of the constancy, with which M. de Schomberg refused the favours of France, and renounced her dignities, rather than abandon his religion. The exergue confirms this explanation :

CONTINUATIS TRIUMPHIS, OBDURATAQUE IN DEUM FIDE, IN HIBERNIA MILITANTI, 1690.

Fighting in Ireland, after having signalized himself by continual triumphs, and the constancy of his faith in God, 1690.

On the edge is also this legend :

PRO RELIGIONE ET LIBERTATE MORI VIVERE EST.

To die for religion and liberty, is to live.

74. 2. The precipitate flight of King James from Ireland, is the subject of the following medal, which was struck in the United Provinces.

Head of King James, with a peruke in a bag.

JACOBUS II, BRITANNIARUM REX FUGITIVUS.

James II, fugitive King of Great-Britain.

Reverse : A stag, with wings upon his fore-feet, and running full speed. The legend round it is taken from Virgil, Æn. l. viii. v. 224.

PEDIBUS TIMOR ADDIDIT ALAS.

Fear added wings to his feet.

That of the exergue expressed the day of his departure from Dunkannon :

FUGIT EX HIBERNIA, DIE 12 JULII 1690.

He fled from Ireland, July 12, 1690.

75. 3. A triumphal obelisk, on which are seen the arms of Great-Britain, crowned. On the base of this obelisk is the head of William, over which four women, representing England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, cross their scepters. The legend is at bottom :

GULIELMUS, III REGNORUM REX.

William, King of four Kingdoms.

The same Prince is seen on the reverse, dressed in the Roman manner, and holding his sword in his hand, as a Jacob's staff, in taking altitudes. To this sword are suspended four crowns, which form a kind of chain ; to imply, that his sword had made him master of four Kingdoms. This is expressed by these words :

QUATUOR EX UNO.

Four from one.

4. King

76. 4. King William's triumphant entry into Dublin, occasioned this medal :

On one side it has the King's bust, with his usual titles. On the reverse, that Prince dressed in the Roman habit, and leaning one hand upon an altar, with the other sets the cap of liberty upon the head of a woman, kneeling, who represents Ireland, from whose shoulders he has just tore the yoke of slavery. At a distance is seen King James, accompanied with a soldier, flying, and leaving behind him a scepter and broken anchor ; emblems, that imply the loss of his crowns, and hopes. The legend is :

FOCOS SERVAVIT ET ARAS.

He has saved both the Church and State.

By expelling the French and the Rebels ; as these words on the exergue explains :

EXPULSIS GALLIS, ET REBELLIBUS, DUBLINUM TRIUMPHANS INTRAVIT.

After having expelled the French and the Rebels, he entered Dublin in triumph.

Some pretend, that the Irish cannot with justice be treated as rebels : For, say they, did they deserve that name, for having espoused the part of their rightful King, to whom they were desirous to continue in subjection ; and for having rejected a Stranger, who had no claim to Ireland, either with the title of hereditary succession, or by the election of some members of the last Parliament, assembled in England, without legal authority, and to whom it did not belong to dispose of a foreign Crown ?

77. 5. Bust of the King, crowned with laurel ; and round it ;

WILHELMUS III, DEI GRATIA, ANGLIÆ, SCOTIÆ, FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ REX, DEFENSOR FIDEI.

William III, by the grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, defender of the faith.

Reverse : The same Prince dressed in the Roman manner. A winged victory places a crown of laurel on his head, to express his last victory. Ireland is on her knees at the King's feet, who offers her an olive branch, the symbol of the amnesty, which he had lately published. Round it is :

HIBERNIA RESTITUTA. MDCXC.

Ireland reinstated, 1690.

And on the edge :

ARMIS JUNGIT AMOR NUNC TERTIA REGNA DUOBUS.

Love, sustained by arms, now joins the third Kingdom to the former two.

78. 6. Bust of King William crowned with laurel :

GULIELMUS III, DEI GRATIA ; MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ, FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ REX.

William III, by the grace of God, King of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland.

Reverse : The combat of Hercules with the Hydra, a serpent with many heads, that had its den in the fens of Lerna near Argos. The Poets relate of this serpent, that for each which were cut off it, two arose instantly in its place. Hercules, in order to subdue it, employed the aid of Iolaus, who by searing the Hydra's wounds with fire, preventing the reproduction of the heads. The legend alludes to this :

FACUNDAM VETUIT REPARARI MORTIBUS HYDRAM.

The Hydra, whose heads were multiplied by wounds, sinks under his blows, and will revive no more.

7. This medal, and a larger of this plate, Numb. 9, 79. were occasioned by the King's giving the Regency for the second time to the Queen-consort.

Numb. 9. has this inscription round the Queen's bust :

MARIA, DEI GRATIA, MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ, FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ REGINA.

Mary, by the grace of God, Queen of Great-Britain, France and Ireland.

Reverse : A lion, king of animals, issuing from his den. The lioness, with her paws, crushes a serpent (the symbol of treason discovered) and seems to promise the lion to defend, during his absence, three young ones, who are seen in the den, and which signify the three Kingdoms. This is confirmed by the legend round it :

TE ABSENTE TUEBOR.

I will guard them in your absence.

And as this piece was made in Holland, after the King was returned from Ireland, in the exergue is added :

REGI REDUCI.

To the King on his return.

Numb. 7. is a smaller medal, with the same reverse. On the face-side is the Queen's head, crowned with laurel, with these different titles :

MARIA, DEI GRATIA, MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ, FRANCIÆ, ET HIBERNIÆ REGINA, FIDEI DEFENSATRIX, PIA, AUGUSTA.

Mary, by the grace of God, Queen of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, pious, august.

8. This medal, and Numb. 10. and 12. of this plate, were made upon the signal landing of the King, after having passed sixteen hours in the greatest danger in an open boat. 80.

Bust of the King armed with this inscription :

GULIELMUS III, DEI GRATIA, MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ, FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ REX.

William III, by the grace of God, King of Great-Britain, France and Ireland.

Reverse : The fleet seen at a distance. In the front is the farmer, on horseback, near Orange-Polder, approaching the King's boat. On the top, is a scroll, with these words upon it :

SERVANDUM, SERVATUS.

Preserved, in order to preserve.

That is to say, to defend the country against enemies, who attacked it. The following legend is in the exergue :

DIE TOTA NOCTEQUE IN SCAPHA FLUCTUATUS, APPULIT IN HOLLANDIAM, DIE 31. JANUARI 1691.

After having been tossed by the waves in a stiff, during a whole day and night, he arrived in Holland, Jan. 31, 1691.

(9. Explained above, with numb. 7.) 81.

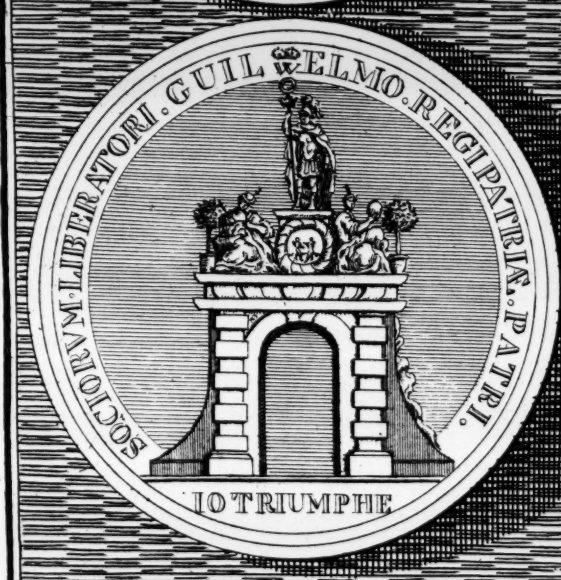
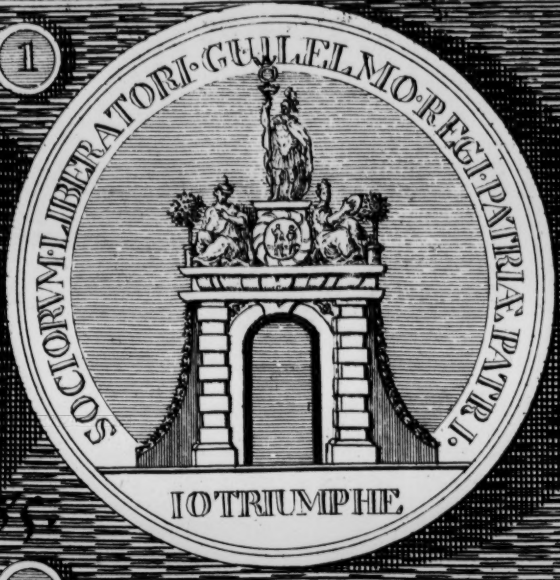
10. This is a smaller medal, on the same subject with that of numb. 8. It has the same bust, with this different legend : 82.

INVICTISSIMUS GULIELMUS MAGNUS.

The invincible William the great.

Reverse : The farmer, on horseback, with his hat off, on the side of the King's boat, upon which is planted





planted the colours of England. The inscription round it are the words that Cæsar, in his passage from Otranto to Brindisi, in a boat, addressed to the pilot, terrified with the storm :

QUID METUAS? CÆSAREM VEHI.
What do you fear? 'Tis Cæsar you carry.

King William did not, indeed, hold the same discourse to his attendants; but, seeing them exhausted with fatigue, pierced with cold, and terrified with the danger, he said to them: *How! should you think it hard to die with me!*

The exergue also contains these words:

REGI GUILHELMO, PER GLACIEM, NUBILA ET SYRTES REDUCI.

To King William, happily arrived on shore through floats of ice, mists and shelves.

83. 11. The States-General, to express their joy for the King's return, had this, and another medal struck.
Bust of the King, crowned with laurel:

GULIELMUS III, DEI GRATIA, BRITANNIÆ REX, ARAUSIONIS PRINCEPS, BELGII GUBERNATOR.

William III, by the grace of God, King of Great-Britain, Prince of Orange, Stadholder of the United Provinces.

Reverse: A sea-port, with a fleet, at a distance; and, upon the horizon, a rising-sun, with these words:

RECRO DUM REDEO. MDCXCI.
I revive, when I return.

84. 12. This is a smaller medal, upon the King's escape in the boat. It has the same reverse as numb. 8, and for face, the King's bust, crowned with laurel, with this inscription.

INVICTISSIMUS GULIELMUS III.
The invincible William III.

PLATE VIII. Of the medals of King WILLIAM III. and Queen MARY.

85. 1. THIS, and most of the subsequent medals, were made upon the ornaments and triumphant arches erected at the Hague, upon the occasion of King William's making his public entry there, February 5, 1691.

Bust of the King, crowned with laurel; with this inscription:

GULIELMUS III, DEI GRATIA, MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ, FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ REX.

William III, by the grace of God, King of Great-Britain, France and Ireland.

Reverse: The bridge of Loosduynen, adorned for the day of the entry, with these words:

SOCIORUM LIBERATORI, GULIELMO REGI, PATRIÆ PATRI.

To King William, the deliverer of his Allies, and the father of his country.

The exergue contains the acclamation, which the Roman people used to employ in the triumphs of their Generals:

IO TRIUMPHE!

86. 2. The Magistrates of the Hague had erected, upon the Herb-market, a superb, triumphal arch, of the Doric and Ionic order, of which the two wings formed the two thirds of a circle, and included two very high obelisks. The whole was divided into several niches, filled with paintings and inscriptions, which in a no less ingenious than elegant manner, represented the glorious actions of the King's ancestors;

the events that accompanied his birth; his education, exploits, and other remarkable circumstances of his life. The two faces of this arch are upon the following medals:

The King's bust, crowned with laurel, with the left-side outwards:

GULIELMUS III, DEI GRATIA, MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ REX.

William III, by the grace of God, King of Great-Britain, France and Ireland.

Reverse: The arch of triumph; of which I have spoken, with its two obelisks, such as it appeared on going from Westeinde. The legend is continued in the exergue:

REGI GULIELMO, ET ATAVIS PRINCIPIBUS, TRIUMPHOS REGIOS ET PATRIOS VIRTUTIS ET CONSTANTIÆ EXEMPLA CLARISSIMA, CONSULES HAGENSES IN FORO POSUERUNT, MEMORIÆ SACROS.

Monument erected by the Magistrates of the Hague in the market-place, to King William and the Princes his ancestors, to transmit to posterity under that image of the triumphs of the King and Country, the most illustrious examples of valour and constancy.

3. The King's bust, with this legend:

WILHELMUS III, DEI GRATIA MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ REX.

William, by the grace of God, King of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, defender of the faith.

The same triumphal arch, aspecting the Fish-market, with this inscription, continued in the exergue:

SALVO GULIELMO EX MARI, REGI BRITANNIÆ III, PATRI PATRIÆ, OPTIMOQUE, PRINCIPI, CONSULUM HAGÆ DECRETO. M.DCLXXXI.

Consecrated by the Burgomasters of the Hague, to William III, King of Great-Britain, Father of his country, the best of Princes, upon his escaping the dangers of the sea, 1691.

4. The front of this medal is the same as the medal, which represents the bridge of Loosduynen, and for the reverse, the triumphal arch is seen backwards. The word REGI, of the legend, is on the top, and the rest in the exergue:

REGI.
ARCUS TRIUMPHALIS A PARTE POSTICO. 1691.

*To the King.
The arch of triumph seen backwards, 1691.*

5. Bust of the King, with the right-side outwards, and round it;

GULIELMUS III, DEI GRATIA, MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ, FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ REX.

William III, by the grace of God, King of Great-Britain, France and Ireland.

The reverse represents the same triumphal arch on the side of the Hoogstraat; with these words, both around it, and in the exergue:

MAGNO REGI GULIELMO III, VICTORI REDUCI, HAGANA CURIA INCUNABULORUM GLORIAM CONSECRAVIT CONSULUM DECRETO.

The town-house of the city of the Hague, by order of the Burgomasters, consecrates to the great King William III, the glory of the place of his birth, which he re-enters victorious.

6. This is composed of the reverses of two preceding medals, so that it shews the two faces of the triumphal

triumphal arch; which dispences with a description of them.

91. 7. It has the same arch and inscriptions as some preceding ones:

The reverse also represents the King, in his boat, with this inscription above, in a scroll:

SERVANDUM SERVATUS.

Preserved in order to preserve.

And in the exergue:

DIE TOTA NOCTEQUE IN SCAPHA FLUCTUATUS, APPULIT IN HOLLANDIAM,
DIE 31 JANUARI, 1691.

After having been tost by the waves in a skiff, on whole day and night, arrives in Holland, Jan. 31, 1691.

92. 8. The face of this medal presents the right-side of the King's bust:

GUILIELMUS III, DEI GRATIA, MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ, FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ REX.

William III, by the grace of God, King of Great-Britain, France and Ireland.

It has the same triumphal arch on the reverse, but with this different legend:

PIO, AUGUSTO GUILIELMO III, BRITANNIÆ REGI, BELGII GUBERNATORI, HAGA LÆTA POSUIT REDUCI. MDCXCI.

The Hague erected this monument, to express her joy for the return of William III, King of Great-Britain, Governor of the United Provinces, Pious, August. 1691.

PLATE IX. Of the medals of King WILLIAM III, and Queen MARY.

93. 1. THIS medal was struck in Holland, on the King's arrival into this country, and his solemn entry at the Hague, after he had restored the public tranquillity in Ireland: On which occasion the States of Holland, and the Magistrates of the Hague, caused three stately, triumphal arches to be built, through which his Majesty passed, as has been observed above.

The bust of the King crowned with laurel.

GUILIELMUS III, DEI GRATIA, MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ, FRANCIÆ & HIBERNIÆ REX.

William III, by the grace of God, King of Great-Britain, France and Ireland.

Reverse: The third triumphal arch, through which the King passed, which was built in a plain, but exquisite taste, where the most memorable events that happened since the death of Prince William II, of Orange, to the passage of the Boyne, were emblematically represented. In the niches were expressed the glorious deeds of King William III: On the top of the dome or cupola, over the chief passage, stood his Majesty's equestrian statue, on a very high pedestal, gilt all over, between two chained slaves. On the top of the two wings were trophies, and the ballustrade over the whole was adorned with pedestal statues, also gilt.

The legend:

GLORIA AUGUSTÆ INVICTI REGIS:

And in the exergue:

RESTORATO BELGIO LIBERATA ANGLIA, PACATA SCOTIA & HIBERNIA, DE BELLO CONSULENTIS CUM CONFEDERATIS PRINCIPIBUS, POTENTES PROCERES HOLLANDIÆ, ANTE AULAM LIBENTER PONI CURARUNT.

A monument erected before the Court by the Mighty Lords, the States of Holland, to the august glory of the invincible King, who consults with the Confederate Princes, about the operations of war, after having restored the liberty of the Low-Countries, delivered England, and established peace in Scotland and Ireland.

2. The same triumphal arch, with this legend:

HIC HEROUM HONOS.

Such an honour is due to heroes.

And in the exergue:

PIO, FELICI, INCLYTO, GULIELMO III. TRIUMPHATORI, PATRI PATRIÆ, GUBERNATORI PERPETUO, INFERIORUM PROVINCiarUM, RESTAURATORI BELGII FOEDERATI, LIBERATORI ANGLIÆ, SERVATORI SCOTIÆ, PACATORI HIBERNIÆ, REDUCI
DIE 31 JANUARI, 1691.

To William III. the pious, fortunate, illustrious, victorious, the father of his country, perpetual governor of the United Provinces of the Low Countries, the restorer of Belgic liberty, the deliverer of England, the preserver of Scotland, the pacifier of Ireland, on his return into his native country, January 31, 1691.

Reverse: The King, in the boat with which he landed; on the side of the boat a countryman, on horseback, holding the cap of liberty in his hand, with this legend:

QUID METUAS CÆSARUM VETRIS.

What should you fear? you carry Cæsar.

In the exergue:

REGI GULIELMO PER GLACIEM, NUBILA ET SYRTES REDUCI.

To King William, happily returned through the waves, fogs, and sandy shoals.

Intimating the danger the King was in at his landing.

3. The King's bust, armed, and crowned with laurel: The legend;

WILHELMUS III. DEI GRATIA, ANGLIÆ, SCOTIA, FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ REX.

William III. by the grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland.

Reverse: The siege of Athlone, seated on the bank of the river Shannon (SHANNON FLUVIUS) with this legend, which continues in the exergue;

DISSIPATIS GALLIS ET REBELLISUS, ATHLONA LIBERATUR, MDCXCI.

The French and the Rebels being dispersed, Athlone is delivered, 1691.

4. A most noble fire-work, made at the Hague, on the King's arrival, occasioned this medal.

The King's bust, crowned with laurel; and round it,

GULIELMUS III, DEI GRATIA, MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ, FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ REX.

William III, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland.

Reverse: The building of the fire-work, with the legend;

LÆTITIA NOCTURNA FAUSTISSIMO ET ADVENTUI REGIS HAGÆ.

Nightly rejoicings upon the King's most happy arrival at the Hague.









In the exergue :

PIO, FELICI, AUGUSTO GULIELMO III, BRITANNIÆ REGI, BELGII GUBERNATORI, PATRES PATRIÆ COSCRIPTI LIBENTER POSUERE, MDCLXXXI.

The Assembly of the States joyfully consecrate this monument to William III, the pious, fortunate, august King of Great Britain, and governor of the United Provinces, 1691.

97. 5. The bust of King William III, and Queen Mary, round both,

GULIELMUS ET MARIA, DEI GRATIA, MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ, FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ REX ET REGINA.

William and Mary, by the grace of God, King and Queen of Great Britain, France and Ireland.

Reverse : The battle of Aghrim, very well represented ; with this legend :

HIBERNIS GALLISQUE DEVICTIS.
The Irish and French vanquished.

In the exergue :

PUGNA AD AGHRIM, XXII JULII, 1691.
In the battle of Aghrim, July 22, 1691.

This battle was fought eleven days after the taking of the town of Athlone.

98. 6. This medal represents in three several cartouches or divisions, made by orange-branches, on which hang the arms of Holland, and of the Hague, the three triumphal arches, mentioned above ; with this inscription in the exergue :

MAGNO REGI GULIELMO III, VICTORI, LIBERTATIS PROPUGNATORI, REDUCI DIE XXXI JANUARI, MDCXCI.

To the great King William III, the victorious, on his return, January 31, 1691.

The reverse : An orange-tree traversed with four scepters ; above it the King's bust, in a cartouch, formed by a snake, turned round, the symbol of eternity. Lower down, are two other cartouches ; in one of which is represented the King's arrival in Holland, 31 of January (XXXI JANUARI ;) in the other, his solemn entry into the Hague, ^{February 5,} 1691, (V FEBRUARI ;) and at the bottom, on a pedestal, is represented the fire-work, which was also exhibited the same day (V FEBRUARI, MDCXCI.) round the whole is this legend :

GULIELMUS III, DEI GRATIA, MAGNA BRITANNIÆ, FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ REX, FIDEI DEFENSOR.

William III, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith.

99. 7. The King's bust, with this legend :

INVICTISSIMUS GULIELMUS III.
The most invincible William III.

The reverse represents the same triumphal arch mentioned above ; with this legend :

HIC HEROUM HONOS.
Such an honour is due to heroes.

In the exergue :

PIO, FELICI, INCLYTO, GULIELMO III, TRIUMPHATRI, PATRI PATRIÆ, GUBERNATORI PERPETUO CONFEDERATARUM INFERIORUM PROVINCiarUM, RESTAURATORI BELGII FœDERATI, LIBERATORI ANGLIÆ, SERVATORI SCOTIÆ, PACATORI HIBERNIÆ, REDUCI DIE 31 JANUARI, 1691.

To William III, the pious, the happy, the illustrious, the triumphant, the father of his Country, the perpetual governor of the United Provinces of the Netherlands, the restorer of the Belgic Liberty, the deliverer of England, the preserver of Scotland, and pacifier of Ireland, on his return, January 31, 1691.

8. The King's landing, this being the same as the reverse in Numb. 2, with the same legend, and the same inscription in the exergue. This is here repeated, because it was represented on the building of the fire-works.

The reverse : The fire-works burning. The triumphal arch on one side of it, and on the other a stately portico, in which stands Joy represented after the manner of the ancients, and next to her a woman-warrior, holding in one hand an ensign after the Roman fashion, with King William's cypher, and in the other an escutcheon with the arms of Holland ; round is this legend :

IO TRIUMPHE!

And in the exergue :

DIES FESTUS AUGUSTO REGE RECEPTO,
5 FEBRUARI 1691.

A festival celebrated, ^{February 5,} January 26, 1691, for the happy return of the august Monarch.

9. The King's bust, crowned with laurel, with this legend :

INVICTISSIMUS GULIELMUS MAGNUS.
The invincible William the Great.

The reverse is the same as that in Number 7.

PLATE X. Of the medals of King WILLIAM III. and Queen MARY.

1. THE bust of the King crowned with laurel, and this legend :

WILHELMUS III, DEI GRATIA, PRINCEPS AURANIÆ RELIGIONIS LIBERTATISQUE RESTITUTOR.

William III, by the grace of God, Prince of Orange, the restorer of religion and liberty.

Reverse : On the top a monogram or cypher, consisting of the letters W and R, signifying *Wilhelmus Rex*, King William. At the bottom a thunder-bolt, with a scepter and a sword fastened together, with two orange-tree branches, which make the border passing through four crowns, placed at an equal distance from each other. The field contains the following inscription :

REBELLES ET GALLI PROPE AGRAM HIBERNIÆ FUSI PENITUS, CAPTIS AUT CÆSIS DUCIBUS, EXSCISSIS CASTRIS, RELICTOQUE APPARATU BELICO UNIVERSO.

The rebels and the French entirely defeated near Aghrim in Ireland, their officers taken or killed, their camp destroyed, and all their warlike equipage abandoned.

2. The same bust, with this different legend :

WILHELMUS III, DEI GRATIA ANGLIÆ, SCOTIÆ, FRANCIÆ, ET HIBERNIÆ REX.

Reverse : A lion throwing down a wolf, and putting a cock to flight, the symbols of Ireland and France, with this legend :

SIC UNO FERIT UNGUE DUOS.

Thus with one stroke of his claw he wounds them both.

The exergue shews, that Ireland and France are meant by the wolf and cock.

JACOBO

JACOBO ET LUDOVICO HIBERNIA PULSIS AD
AGRIM, 1691.

*James and Lewis driven out of Ireland at the battle of
Aghrim, 1691.*

104. 3. The same bust and legend as in number 2.
Reverse: Hercules beating down Ireland with his
club; and further off, a French soldier running away.
Over it,

PLURES IMPARES UNI.
Many cannot resist one.

In the exergue:

HIBERNIS SUBJECTIS, GALLIS FUGATIS,
MDCXCI.

The Irish subdued, the French put to flight, 1691.

105. 4. The King's bust crowned with laurel, with this
legend:

GULIELMUS III, DEI GRATIA, MAGNÆ BRI-
TANNIÆ, FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ REX,
FIDEI DEFENSOR, PIUS, AUGUSTUS.

*William III, by the grace of God, King of Great-
Britain, France and Ireland, defender of the
faith, pious and august.*

Reverse: The same as number 3, with this differ-
ence, that the legend consists only of these words:

IMPARES UNI.
Too weak against one only.

106. 5. The King's bust, with this legend:

GULIELMUS III, DEI GRATIA, MAGNÆ BRI-
TANNIÆ, FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ REX,
FIDEI DEFENSOR, PIUS, AUGUSTUS.

*William III, by the grace of God, King of Great-
Britain, France and Ireland, defender of the
faith, pious, august.*

Reverse: The same as number 2, where the lion
throws down the wolf, but here it seizes a cock by the
tail. The legend is also the same; but in the exergue
are these words:

REBELLES ET GALLI PROPE AGRIM HIBERNIÆ
FUSI, CAPTIS AUT CÆSIS DUCIBUS, EXCISSIS
CASTRIS, RELICTOQUE APPARATU BELLI
UNIVERSO, 1691.

*The rebels and the French entirely defeated near Aghrim in
Ireland, their officers taken or killed, their camp
destroyed, and all their warlike equipage
abandoned, 1691.*

107. 6. The King's bust, armed, with this legend:

GULIELMUS III, DEI GRATIA, MAGNÆ BRI-
TANNIÆ, FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ REX.

*William III, by the grace of God, King of Great-
Britain, France and Ireland.*

Reverse: The battle of Aghrim, with this legend:

ABSENS VINCIT.
He conquers though absent.

Because it was not the King himself, but one of his
Generals, that had gained the victory.

In the exergue:

CIJLXXXXI.
1691.

On the edge is the following inscription:

GALLORUM ET REBELLUM STRAGES AD FLU-
MEN SHANNON.

*The defeat of the French and rebels near the river
Shannon.*

7. This medal was occasioned by the surrender of 108.
Galway in Ireland, July 31, 1691.

The bust of the King crowned with laurel, and
this legend:

WILHELMUS III, DEI GRATIA, MAGNÆ BRI-
TANNIÆ, FRANCIÆ, ET HIBERNIÆ REX,
FIDEI DEFENSOR.

*William III, by the grace of God, King of Great-Bri-
tain, France and Ireland, defender of the faith.*

Reverse: On the top are the arms of Galway, en-
dorsed against two palm branches in saltire, between a
cap and a bible, the emblems of liberty and religion;
at the bottom are two laurel branches twisted together.
The middle of the field has the following inscription:

GALLOWAY, REBELLUM ET GALLORUM PE-
NULTIMUM REFUGIUM, POST MULTAS
STRAGES, GULIELMO III, MAGNO, RES-
TITUTORI RELIGIONIS ET LIBER-
TATIS, CUM ARMAMENTARIIS
SIMUL ET NAVIBUS REDDI-
TUR.

*Galway, the last refuge but one of the rebels and the
French, is after many defeats delivered with all its
store-houses and ships into the hands of the
great William III, the restorer of religion
and liberty.*

8. This medal was struck on account of the taking 109.
of the town and castle of Slego, in Ireland, the 15th
of September, Old Style. The King's bust crowned
with laurels with this legend:

GULIELMUS III, DEI GRATIA, BRITANNIÆ REX,
ARAUSIONIS PRINCEPS, BELGII GUBARNA-
TOR.

*William III, by the grace of God, King of Great-Bri-
tain, Prince of Orange, Governor of the United
Provinces.*

Reverse: The cap of liberty on the point of a
lance, to which are fastened by two laurel branches,
three cartouches formed by garlands, and surmounted
each with a mural crown. The first represents the
taking of Athlone:

ATLON. XXX JUNII. X JULII.
*Athlone taken June the 30th, Old Style, July the 10th,
New Style.*

The second the reduction of Galloway.

GALLOWAY. XXVI JULII. V AUGUSTI.
*Galway taken July the 26th, Old Style. August the 5th,
New Style.*

The third that of Slego:

SLEGO, DIE $\frac{1}{2}$ SEPTEMBRIS.
Slego taken the $\frac{1}{2}$ of September.

In the middle are the arms of Ireland; the le-
gend is:

ARMIS NOMINISQUE TERRORE, MDCXCI.
By his arms, and the terror of his name. 1691.

9. This medal, and the two following, were occa- 110.
sioned by the general pardon published in their Ma-
jesties names, to those followers of James II, in Ireland,
who after the battle of Aghrim, committed the ut-
most disorders, and the most cruel murders through-
out the country. They who would come and submit
themselves to the Government were to be pardoned,
and a reward of twenty shillings was promised to any
person who should take or kill any of those who should
refuse to accept of the amnesty.

The



In the exergue :

PIO, FELICI, AUGUSTO GULIELMO III, BRITANNIÆ REGI, BELGII GUBERNATORI, PATRES PATRIÆ COSCRIPTI LIBENTER POSUERE, MDCLXXXI.

The Assembly of the States joyfully consecrate this monument to William III, the pious, fortunate, august King of Great Britain, and governor of the United Provinces, 1691.

97. 5. The bust of King William III, and Queen Mary, round both,

GULIELMUS ET MARIA, DEI GRATIA, MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ, FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ REX ET REGINA.

William and Mary, by the grace of God, King and Queen of Great Britain, France and Ireland.

Reverse : The battle of Aghrim, very well represented; with this legend :

HIBERNIS GALLISQUE DEVICTIS.
The Irish and French vanquished.

In the exergue :

PUGNA AD AGHRIM, XXII JULII, 1691.
In the battle of Aghrim, July 22, 1691.

This battle was fought eleven days after the taking of the town of Athlone.

98. 6. This medal represents in three several cartouches or divisions, made by orange-branches, on which hang the arms of Holland, and of the Hague, the three triumphal arches, mentioned above; with this inscription in the exergue :

MAGNO REGI GULIELMO III, VICTORI, LIBERTATIS PROPUGNATORI, REDUCI DIE XXXI JANUARI, MDCXCI.

To the great King William III, the victorious, on his return, January 31, 1691.

The reverse : An orange-tree traversed with four scepters; above it the King's bust, in a cartouch, formed by a snake, turned round, the symbol of eternity. Lower down, are two other cartouches; in one of which is represented the King's arrival in Holland, 31 of January (XXXI JANUARI;) in the other, his solemn entry into the Hague, ^{February 5,} January 26, 1691, (V FEBRUARI;) and at the bottom, on a pedestal, is represented the fire-work, which was also exhibited the same day (V FEBRUARI, MDCXCI.) round the whole is this legend :

GULIELMUS III, DEI GRATIA, MAGNA BRITANNIÆ, FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ REX, FIDEI DEFENSOR.

William III, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith.

99. 7. The King's bust, with this legend :

INVICTISSIMUS GULIELMUS III.
The most invincible William III.

The reverse represents the same triumphal arch mentioned above; with this legend :

HIC HEROUM HONOS.
Such an honour is due to heroes.

In the exergue :

PIO, FELICI, INCLYTO, GULIELMO III, TRIUMPHATRI, PATRI PATRIÆ, GUBERNATORI PERPETUO CONFEDERATARUM INFERIORUM PROVINCiarUM, RESTAURATORI BELGII FEDERATI, LIBERATORI ANGLIÆ, SERVATORI SCOTIÆ, PACATORI HIBERNIÆ, REDUCI DIE 31 JANUARI, 1691.

To William III, the pious, the happy, the illustrious, the triumphant, the father of his Country, the perpetual governor of the United Provinces of the Netherlands, the restorer of the Belgic Liberty, the deliverer of England, the preserver of Scotland, and pacifier of Ireland, on his return, January 31, 1691.

8. The King's landing, this being the same as the reverse in Numb. 2, with the same legend, and the same inscription in the exergue. This is here repeated, because it was represented on the building of the fire-works. 100.

The reverse : The fire-works burning. The triumphal arch on one side of it, and on the other a stately portico, in which stands Joy represented after the manner of the ancients, and next to her a woman-warrior, holding in one hand an ensign after the Roman fashion, with King William's cypher, and in the other an escutcheon with the arms of Holland; round is this legend :

IO TRIUMPHE!

And in the exergue :

DIES FESTUS AUGUSTO REGE RECEPTO,
5 FEBRUARI 1691.

A festival celebrated, ^{February 5,} January 26, 1691, for the happy return of the august Monarch.

9. The King's bust, crowned with laurel, with this legend : 101.

INVICTISSIMUS GULIELMUS MAGNUS.
The invincible William the Great.

The reverse is the same as that in Number 7.

PLATE X. Of the medals of King WILLIAM III. and Queen MARY.

1. THE bust of the King crowned with laurel, and this legend : 102.

WILHELMUS III, DEI GRATIA, PRINCEPS AURANIÆ RELIGIONIS LIBERTATISQUE RESTITUTOR.

William III, by the grace of God, Prince of Orange, the restorer of religion and liberty.

Reverse : On the top a monogram or cypher, consisting of the letters W and R, signifying *Wilhelmus Rex*, King William. At the bottom a thunder-bolt, with a scepter and a sword fastened together, with two orange-tree branches, which make the border passing through four crowns, placed at an equal distance from each other. The field contains the following inscription :

REBELLES ET GALLI PROPE AGRAM HIBERNIÆ FUSI PENITUS, CAPTIS AUT CÆSIS DUCIBUS, EXSCISSIS CASTRIS, RELICTOQUE APPARATU BELICO UNIVERSO.

The rebels and the French entirely defeated near Aghrim in Ireland, their officers taken or killed, their camp destroyed, and all their warlike equipage abandoned.

2. The same bust, with this different legend : 103.

WILHELMUS III, DEI GRATIA ANGLIÆ, SCOTIÆ, FRANCIÆ, ET HIBERNIÆ REX.

Reverse : A lion throwing down a wolf, and putting a cock to flight, the symbols of Ireland and France, with this legend :

SIC UNO FERIT UNGUE DUOS.

Thus with one stroke of his claw he wounds them both.

The exergue shews, that Ireland and France are meant by the wolf and cock.

JACOBO

JACOBO ET LUDOVICO HIBERNIA PULSIS AD
AGRIM, 1691.

*James and Lewis driven out of Ireland at the battle of
Aghrim, 1691.*

104. 3. The same bust and legend as in number 2.
Reverse: Hercules beating down Ireland with his
club; and further off, a French soldier running away.
Over it,

PLURES IMPARES UNI.
Many cannot resist one.

In the exergue:

HIBERNIS SUBJECTIS, GALLIS FUGATIS,
MDCXCI.

The Irish subdued, the French put to flight, 1691.

105. 4. The King's bust crowned with laurel, with this
legend:

GULIELMUS III, DEI GRATIA, MAGNÆ BRI-
TANNIÆ, FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ REX,
FIDEI DEFENSOR, PIUS, AUGUSTUS.

*William III, by the grace of God, King of Great-
Britain, France and Ireland, defender of the
faith, pious and august.*

Reverse: The same as number 3, with this differ-
ence, that the legend consists only of these words:

IMPARES UNI.
Too weak against one only.

106. 5. The King's bust, with this legend:

GULIELMUS III, DEI GRATIA, MAGNÆ BRI-
TANNIÆ, FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ REX,
FIDEI DEFENSOR, PIUS, AUGUSTUS.

*William III, by the grace of God, King of Great-
Britain, France and Ireland, defender of the
faith, pious, august.*

Reverse: The same as number 2, where the lion
throws down the wolf, but here it seizes a cock by the
tail. The legend is also the same; but in the exergue
are these words:

REBELLES ET GALLI PROPE AGRIM HIBERNIÆ
FUSI, CAPTIS AUT CÆSIS DUCIBUS, EXCISSIS
CASTRIS, RELICTOQUE APPARATU BELLI
UNIVERSO, 1691.

*The rebels and the French entirely defeated near Aghrim in
Ireland, their officers taken or killed, their camp
destroyed, and all their warlike equipage
abandoned, 1691.*

107. 6. The King's bust, armed, with this legend:

GULIELMUS III, DEI GRATIA, MAGNÆ BRI-
TANNIÆ, FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ REX.

*William III, by the grace of God, King of Great-
Britain, France and Ireland.*

Reverse: The battle of Aghrim, with this legend:

ABSENS VINCIT.
He conquers though absent.

Because it was not the King himself, but one of his
Generals, that had gained the victory.

In the exergue:

CI^oILXXXXI.
1691.

On the edge is the following inscription:

GALLORUM ET REBELLIIUM STRAGES AD FLU-
MEN SHANNON.

*The defeat of the French and rebels near the river
Shannon.*

7. This medal was occasioned by the surrender of 108.
Galway in Ireland, July 31, 1691.

The bust of the King crowned with laurel, and
this legend:

WILHELMUS III, DEI GRATIA, MAGNÆ BRI-
TANNIÆ, FRANCIÆ, ET HIBERNIÆ REX,
FIDEI DEFENSOR.

*William III, by the grace of God, King of Great-Bri-
tain, France and Ireland, defender of the faith.*

Reverse: On the top are the arms of Galway, en-
dorsed against two palm branches in saltire, between a
cap and a bible, the emblems of liberty and religion;
at the bottom are two laurel branches twisted together.
The middle of the field has the following inscription:

GALLOWAY, REBELLIIUM ET GALLORUM PE-
NULTIMUM REFUGIUM, POST MULTAS
STRAGES, GULIELMO III, MAGNO, RES-
TITUTORI RELIGIONIS ET LIBER-
TATIS, CUM ARMAMENTARIIS
SIMUL ET NAVIBUS REDDI-
TUR.

*Galway, the last refuge but one of the rebels and the
French, is after many defeats delivered with all its
store-houses and ships into the hands of the
great William III, the restorer of religion
and liberty.*

8. This medal was struck on account of the taking 109.
of the town and castle of Slego, in Ireland, the 15th
of September, Old Style. The King's bust crowned
with laurels with this legend:

GULIELMUS III, DEI GRATIA, BRITANNIÆ REX,
ARAUSIONIS PRINCEPS, BELGII GUBARNA-
TOR.

*William III, by the grace of God, King of Great-Bri-
tain, Prince of Orange, Governor of the United
Provinces.*

Reverse: The cap of liberty on the point of a
lance, to which are fastened by two laurel branches,
three cartouches formed by garlands, and surmounted
each with a mural crown. The first represents the
taking of Athlone:

ATLON. XXX JUNII. X JULII.
*Athlone taken June the 30th, Old Style, July the 10th,
New Style.*

The second the reduction of Galloway.

GALLOWAY. XXVI JULII. V AUGUSTI.
*Galway taken July the 26th, Old Style. August the 5th,
New Style.*

The third that of Slego:

SLEGO, DIE $\frac{1}{2}$ SEPTEMBRIS.
Slego taken the $\frac{1}{2}$ of September.

In the middle are the arms of Ireland; the le-
gend is:

ARMIS NOMINISQUE TERRORE, MDCXCI.
By his arms, and the terror of his name. 1691.

9. This medal, and the two following, were occa- 110.
sioned by the general pardon published in their Ma-
jesties names, to those followers of James II, in Ireland,
who after the battle of Aghrim, committed the ut-
most disorders, and the most cruel murders through-
out the country. They who would come and submit
themselves to the Government were to be pardoned,
and a reward of twenty shillings was promised to any
person who should take or kill any of those who should
refuse to accept of the amnesty.

The

28.

29.

30.





The first of these medals represents the busts of the King and Queen crowned with laurel. The legend :

GULIELMUS ET MARIA DEI GRATIA, MAGNÆ
BRITANNIÆ, FRANCIÆ, ET HIBERNIÆ REX
ET REGINA.

*William and Mary, by the grace of God, King and
Queen of Great-Britain, France and Ireland.*

Reverse: A lion taring to pieces a monster with
several heads, the symbol of pride and haughtiness ;
whilst a lioness spares a dog which creeps on its belly
as a sign of submission.

The legend: This line of Virgil. Æn. VI. verse
853.

PARCERE SUBJECTIS ET DEBELLARE SUPER-
BOS.

To spare the humble, and crush the proud.

In the exergue :

HIBERNIA PACATA, CLOXCI.
Peace restored to Ireland, 1691.

On the edge :

ET REGNARE PARES, ET MIRE SE INTER
AMARE.

*Equal in the arts of government, and in the mutual
love they bear each other.*

111. 10. A small medal, with the same reverse as the
preceding ; on the other side the same busts also,
but with this different legend :

GULIELMUS ET MARIA REFORMATIONIS
ANGLIÆ VINDICES.

*William and Mary the assertors of the reformation
in England.*

112. 11. This also has the same reverse : On the other
side are the heads of William and Mary crowned with
laurel, and this legend :

GULIELMUS REX, MARIA REGINA, FIDEI DE-
FENSORES, PII, AUGUSTI.

*King William and Queen Mary, defenders of the faith,
pious, august.*

113. 12. The taking of Limerick, the capitulation of
which was signed the 13th of October, occasioned
this medal.

On one side are the busts of the King and Queen,
crowned with laurel, surrounded with this inscrip-
tion :

GULIELMUS ET MARIA, DEI GRATIA, MAGNÆ
BRITANNIÆ, FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ REX ET
REGINA.

Reverse: Fame ready to take her flight, holding
in her hands a mural crown, and a palm branch, which
she extends towards a bright light that comes from
Heaven, the city of Limerick is seen in the deepning
closely besieged, the bombs flying thick into it. Round
is this inscription :

NON HÆC SINE NUMINE DIVUM.

This triumph is owing to the assistance of Heaven.

In the exergue :

LIMERICK CAPTA : HIBERNIA SUBACTA MENSE
OCTOBRI, MDCXCI.

*Limerick taken, and Ireland subdued in the month of
October, 1691.*

PLATE XI. Of the medals of King WIL-
LIAM III. and Queen MARY.

114. 1. THIS medal was struck on occasion of the
happy arrival of King William in Holland,
after the reduction of Ireland.

On one side is seen the King in a ship built after
the manner of the antients, having by him Ireland re-
presented under the figure of a woman, having in her
hand the Irish harp. The King holds a Labarum in
his left hand, and gives his right hand to a warrior
dressed in the Roman garb, who represents the United
Provinces. Round it is this legend, imitated from
Virgil. Æn. VI. ver. 846.

UNUS PUGNANDO RESTITUIT REM.

One alone has restored our affairs by fighting.

Reverse: The triumphal arch, mentioned above.
Plate IX, Number 1, and over it ;

GULIELMO III, SACRUM.

Dedicated to William III.

Below the arch on the same side is seen a woman
warrior, holding in her right hand a grenado, the sym-
bol of artillery, and in her left a shield on which is
represented the rape of Europe, and against which a
harpy belches out flames and fire. In the exergue are
these words :

CONGRESSUS CONFÆDERATORUM PRINCIPUM
HAGÆ, MDCXCI.

*The assembly of the confederate Princes at the Hague,
1691.*

2. This medal represents one of the triumphal
arches with its two obelisks.

In the exergue is this inscription.

PIO AUGUSTO GULIELMO III. BRITANNIÆ RE-
GI, BELGII GUBERNATORI, HAGA LÆTA
POSUIT REDUCI. MDCXCI.

*The Magistrates of the Hague erect this monument as a
testimony of their joy for the happy return of Wil-
liam III, King of Great-Britain, General of the
United Provinces, pious august, 1691.*

The other side is the same as in Number 1.

3. The bust of the King, crowned with laurel ;
and round it this legend :

GULIELMUS III, DEI GRATIA, BRITANNIÆ
REX, ARAUSIONIS PRINCEPS, BELGII GU-
BERNATOR.

*William III, King of Great-Britain, Prince of Orange,
Governor of the United Provinces.*

Reverse: The sun in the sign of Leo, which here
represents the United Provinces. The legend,

MATURA RE HUC REDIIT.

*Things being come to a state of maturity, he is come
back hither.*

Intimating thereby that the King had brought the
affairs in England to a happy issue. In the exergue
are the following words :

OB PRINCIPIS REDITUM IN HOLLANDIAM
DIE XXXI JANUARI, MDCXCI.

*In memory of the King's happy return to Holland,
January 31, 1691.*

4. The King's bust crowned with laurel ; round it
WILHELMUS REX ANGLIÆ, SCOTIÆ ET HI-
BERNIÆ.

William King of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Reverse: The siege of Limerick, with the follow-
ing inscription in German.

DURCH LIMERICKS BESIEGEN HORT AUF
DER IRREN KRIEGEN, ANNO, 1691.

*The taking of Limerick puts an end to the war in Ire-
land, 1691.*

The reason of this last legend is, that at the taking
of Limerick a treaty was agreed upon, by which all
the soldiers, both French and Irish that were still in
Ireland

Ireland were permitted to go out of the kingdom, and take with them all that belonged to them without the least molestation.

118. 5. The council of the Gods assemble by the order of Jupiter (King William) who being exasperated at the crimes of mankind, is resolved to punish them. The legend from Ovid Metam. Lib. I. vers. 166, 167.

INGENTES ANIMO DIGNAS JOVE CONCIPIT
IRAS, CONSILIUMQUE VOCAT.

Jupiter being incensed with an anger becoming him, convenes the Gods together.

This emblem is explained in the exergue by these words :

CONVENTUS FÆDERATORUM PRINCIPUM,
PRESIDE GUILIELMO III, REGE BRITANNIÆ,
HAGÆ COMITIS CELEBRATUS,
1691.

The assembly of the confederate Princes held at the Hague, William III, King of Great-Britain, presiding there, 1691.

Reverse : Courage and concord, under the auspices of prudence, join hands over an altar consecrated to the publick welfare. (SALUTI PUBLICÆ SACRUM.) This is accompanied with two inscriptions : That round the medal is as follows.

CONSILIO, CONCORDIA, ET FORTITUDINE.
By prudence, concord and courage,

That on the brims which is a chronogram, is thus :

REX REGVM CONSVLTA DEVS FORTVNET VBIQVE.
May God, the King of Kings, prosper all their designs.

119. 6. This represents Prudence, sitting, holding a burning glass in her hand, by means of which she collects the rays of the sun (the united forces of the Confederate Princes) and sets fire to the arms of France, and to a turbant linked together ; France being in alliance with the Turks : The humbling of France was the only design of all the conferences held between the Confederate Princes ; as is expressed in the legend :

CURA HUC TRADUCITUR OMNIS.
This the only end of all our cares.

Reverse : In imitation of a Roman medal of Salonius Valerianus, two military ensigns are here displayed, supported by three right-hands joined together ; underneath is the prow of a ship. Round the medal the legend is ;

CONCORDIA PRINCIPUM.
The union of the Princes.

The ensigns are the emblem of land-forces, as the prow is of the maritime forces. In the exergue are these words :

FÆDERATI PRINCIPES CONSILIA CONFERUNT
HAGÆ COMITIS, 1691.
The Confederate Princes consult together at the Hague, 1691.

120. 7. This was a gold medal, presented in King William's name, and at his expence, to those Poets, who had excelled in writing verses on his Majesty's coronation, the success of his arms, on his happy arrival at the Hague. On one side are the busts of the King and Queen, with this legend.

GULIELMUS ET MARIA DEI GRATIA, MAGNÆ
BRITANNIÆ, FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ REX
ET REGINA.

William and Mary, by the grace of god, King and Queen of Great-Britain, France and Ireland.

Reverse : The King, in a Roman dress, sitting on a high throne, holding in his right-hand a military ensign, and in his left a poem to his honour, just presented to him. Behind him France sounds her trumpet, leaning on a shield, upon which are these words :

EXPEDITIO BRITANNIÆ.
The expedition into England.

Over-against the King are some pillars adorned with beaks of ships ; and on his right-hand stands liberality, who by his order distributes medals to several learned men ; as is hinted by these words, in the exergue :

LIBERALITAS REGIS IN ERUDITOS.
The King's generosity towards the learned.

Round the brim are these words :

GLORIA ET FELICITAS NOVI SEculi,
MDCLXXXI.

The glory and happiness of the new age, 1691.

The peace of Ireland occasioned the following medals.

8. The busts of the King and Queen, crowned with laurel. The legend, 121.

GULIELMUS ET MARIA DEI GRATIA MAGNÆ
BRITANNIÆ, FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ REX
ET REGINA.

William and Mary, by the grace of God, King and Queen of Great-Britain, France and Ireland.

Reverse : Ireland represented by a woman sitting on a heap of arms, presents an olive-branch (the symbol of the general pardon) to an Irishman, who embraces her knees. Behind her is a foldier, who runs towards the sea, holding a snake and a torch in his hand. The legend ;

JAM PLACIDUM SONITURA MELOS.
She shall from henceforth play soft and pacific tunes.

Alluding to the harp, which Ireland holds upon her lap, and which is the arms of that kingdom. In the exergue is the following inscription.

GULIELMO III, ET MARIA REGIBUS, HIBERNIA
DEVICTA, IN GRATIAM RECEPTA, MDCXCI.
Under the reign of King William III, and Queen Mary, Ireland was reduced, and received into favour again, 1691.

9. The bust of the King, crowned with laurel. 122. The legend ;

WILHELMUS III, DEI GRATIA, ANGLIÆ, SCOTIÆ,
FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ REX, DEFENSOR FIDEI.

William III, by the grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, defender of the faith.

Reverse : Six shields, in which are represented as many towns taken in Ireland. Lower is represented the Battle of Drogheda. In the exergue,

RESTITUTORI HIBERNIÆ, MDCXCI.
To the restorer of Ireland, 1691.

So many successes obtained within the space of two years, gave reason to hope for greater still ; and therefore the following words were put round the brim :

ANNORUM GESTA DUORUM CERNIS, QUID
PLURES FACIENT.

Since all this was performed within two years, what cannot be justly expected in a longer space of time.

10. The King's bust, with this legend : 123.

GULIELMUS

21.



22.

23.



GULIELMUS MAGNUS.

William the great.

Reverse : The same Prince, in a Roman dress, with a laurel wreath round his head, resting on the standard of Christianity, and stretching out his hand to Ireland, represented by a woman on her knees. This is designed to express the amnesty granted to the rebels, as well as the following legend :

HIBERNIA SURGE.

Ireland, rise up.

This medal was struck by Peter Sluysken, warden of the mint at Deventer in Overissel, one of the United Provinces, and distributed among the Magistrates, whose favour he courted, as is hinted by these words in the exergue :

DAVENTRÆ FELICITER FIERI CURAVIT LIBER-
RALITAS MONETARII, C1515CLXXXI.

This was struck at Deventer, through the generosity of the warden of the mint, 1691.

Round the edge are these words :

SPONSOR SECURITATIS PUBLICÆ.

Warrant of the public security.

124. 11. The busts of the King and Queen, with this legend :

GULIELMUS ET MARIA, DEI GRATIA, MAGNÆ
BRITANNIÆ, FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ, REX
ET REGINA.

William and Mary, by the grace of God, King and Queen of Great Britain, France and Ireland.

Reverse : A cow, the emblem of Ireland, thrown down by a lion and a lioness. At the top of the field are the arms of Ireland, and under them these four Dutch verses :

IERLAND REBEL EN FIER :
MAAR HERCULES VERSLOEG DEN IER.
BARON GINKEL 't BUYGEN DOET,
ONDER RONING WILLIAM'S VOET.
MDCXCI.

Ireland was rebellious and proud : But Baron Ginkle, like Hercules, who slew the monster, has laid her down at King William's feet. 1691.

King William having presented the Duke of Zell with the Order of the Garter, and installed him in person at the Hague, the 9th of January, 1691, the following medal was struck on that occasion.

125. 12. The bust of the King, crowned with laurel ; with this legend :

WILHELMUS III, DEI GRATIA, ANGLIÆ, SCO-
TIÆ, FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ REX.

William III, by the grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland.

Reverse : The King, presenting the Duke with the Collar of the Order ; round are these words :

HOC PRETIUM VIRTUTIS HABE.

Receive this as a reward of your virtue.

In the exergue :

DUX ZELLÆ A REGE TORQUE DONATUS.

The Duke of Zell made Knight of the Garter by the King.

PLATE XII. Of the medals of King WILLIAM III. and Queen MARY.

126. 1. THIS medal was occasioned by the victory gained by the combined fleet of the English and Dutch over the French, at Le Hogue. On one side is King William's bust, with this inscription :

GULIELMUS III, DEI GRATIA, MAGNÆ BRI-
TANNIÆ FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ REX.

William III, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland.

Reverse : In the middle are seen the heads of the English and Dutch Admirals ; round of which is this inscription :

DOMINUS RUSSEL, ADMIRALLUS BRITANNUS.
DOMINUS ALMONDE, ADMIRALLUS BATAVUS.

Mr. Russel, the English Admiral.

Mr. Almonde, the Dutch Admiral.

About these heads are four cartouches, representing the battle, and the French ships in a blaze ; and in the intervals are the following inscriptions.

4. TOT CHERBOURG : 14. TOT LA HOGUE :
5. BY GUARSEY : 6. BY WIGHT.

4. At Cherbourg : 14. At la Hogue : 5. Near Jersey :
6. Near the Isle of Wight.

The numbers prefixed shew how many French ships were destroyed at or near those places.

2. General Ginkel, being for the great actions he had performed in Ireland, created by King William 127.
Baron Ginkel, and Earl of Athlone and Aghrim, this medal was struck upon his account. One side represents the bust of the general, armed ; with this legend :

GODARDUS EQUUS ELEPHANTIS, COMES ATH-
LONIÆ, BARO GINKEL, &c. GENERALIS
REGIS BRITANNIÆ.

Godard, Knight of the Elephant, Earl of Athlone, Baron Ginkel, &c. General of the King of Great Britain.

Reverse : Ireland, represented by a woman, sitting, holding in one hand a yoke, the symbol of slavery, which she has just shook off, and in the other a cap, the emblem of liberty, which she has obtained by force of arms ; over her head is seen Jupiter's eagle, carrying the thunder-bolt in its claws ; with this legend :

JOVIS UNDIQUE FULMINA PORTAT.

She carries Jupiter's thunder-bolt every where.

The eagle represents General Ginkel, and the thunder-bolt King William's arms, which at last restored the liberties of Ireland, by the treaty of Limerick, concluded the 13th of October, 1691 ; as appears from these words, in the exergue :

HIBERNIA LIBERATA, 13 Octobris, 1691.

Ireland delivered, October the 13, 1691.

3. The City of Liege bombarded by the French, in order to force the Bishop and Prince to a neutrality, and delivered by a detachment from King William's army, occasioned this medal. 128.

On one side, in a distant prospect, is the City, bombarded by the French, from a neighbouring hill ; nearer is the column, called le Perron (the Steps) by the Citizens of Liege, which is the ensign of the dignity of their Magistrates : Over it is this legend :

NON IRRITA FULMINA CURAT.

She minds not ineffectual thunder bolts.

In the exergue are these words :

LEODIUM A GUILIELMO III. AB INCENDIARIIS
LIBERATUM.

Liege delivered from incendiaries by William III.

Reverse : The King, standing in a Roman dress, holding in one hand a sword, and in the other the standard of religion and liberty. At his feet, are on one side the arms of the three Kingdoms, and on the other a terrestrial globe, upon which the end of the standard rests. Near the globe are two harpies flying

flying away. The legend, which is continued in the exergue, is as follows :

HIS ARMIS TRIA REGNA PARAT GUILIELMUS III,
LIBERATOR FLORENS.

*By these arms William III, our flourishing deliverer,
acquires three kingdoms.*

129. 4. This medal was occasioned by the succours sent by the Emperor and the Elector of Bavaria, to the Savoyards and Valdenses, who had taken arms in favour of the allies. These succours were resolved upon in the grand assembly of Princes, that was held at the Hague, under the direction of King William III.

On one side of the medal is the bust of King William III, crowned with laurel : The legend,

GUILIELMUS III, DEI GRATIA, MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ, FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ REX.

William III, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland.

Reverse : Four warriors standing round an altar, holding one another by the hand, as a sign of their alliance : Each of them carries a standard with the arms of the Empire, the United Provinces, Savoy, and Bavaria. The legend, which is continued in the exergue, runs thus :

SABAUDI, VALDENSES, &c. SERVATI CON-
GRESSU PRINCIPUM HAGÆ, OPERANTE
GULIELMO REGE, 1691.

*The Savoyards, the Valdenses, &c. preserved by the
assembly of Princes held at the Hague, under the
direction of King William, 1691.*

130. 5. The victory gained over the French fleet, mentioned in Numb. 1. of this plate, occasioned also this medal. On one side is King William's bust, with this legend :

GULIELMUS III, DEI GRATIA, MAGNA BRITANNIÆ, FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ REX.

William III, by the grace of God, King of Great-Britain, France and Ireland.

Reverse : Neptune, with his trident, driving out of his chariot a bold fellow, who attempted to contend with him for the empire of the sea. The legend is imitated from Virgil, *Æn.* 1. ver. 140.

SIMILI PÆNA COMMISSA LUUNTUR.

Punishment is proportioned to the boldness of the attempt.

The inscription in the exergue is borrowed from the same poet, *Æn.* vers. 143.

MIHI SORTES DATUM.

(The empire of the sea) is my lot.

131. 6. This medal relates to the taking of Limerick. One side represents the King's bust, with this legend :

GULIELMUS III, DEI GRATIA, MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ, FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ REX.

William III, by the grace of God, King of Great-Britain, France and Ireland.

Reverse : At a distance are seen English and Irish Limerick bombarded by King William's army : In the field are these words :

LIMMERICA ANGLO-HIBERNIA.

Anglo-Irish Limerick.

In the front stands an orange-tree, on which are hung the arms of Great-Britain ; Faith and Hope represented by two women distinguished, the one by a cross, and the other by an anchor, embrace the foot of the tree : Round the medal is this legend, continued in the exergue :

BONA CAUSA TRIUMPHAT, VICTA REBELLIO.

The good cause triumphs by the suppression of the rebellion.

7. This and the two following medals were occasioned by the naval victory, mentioned in Numb. 5. On one side are the busts of the King and Queen of England, with this legend :

GULIELMUS ET MARIA, DEI GRATIA, MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ, FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ REX
ET REGINA.

William and Mary, by the Grace of God, King and Queen of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland.

Reverse : The naval battle, with this legend :

ASSERTA MARIS IMPERII GLORIA.

The glory of the dominion of the sea asserted.

In the exergue :

GALLORUM CLASSE DELETA, DIE XIX^{XXIX} MAII,
MDCXCII.

The French fleet destroyed, May 19, 1692.

8. King William in a Roman dress, holding a rudder in his hand, and crowned by victory. On each side of him is a woman, the one representing Ireland, and the other the United Provinces, with this word in the exergue.

CONCORDANT.

They agree together.

The legend,

WILHELMUS III, DEI GRATIA, MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ, FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ REX, GALLORUM VICTOR.

William III, by the grace of God, King of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, the conqueror of the French.

Reverse : Part of the Zodiac, the French sun being in the sign of Gemini or the twins, with this legend,

SOLIS ITER.

The course of the sun.

Lower is represented the naval battle, with these words in the exergue :

VICTORIA NAVALIS DE GALLIS MAXIMA,
DIE 29 MAII MDCXCII.

A compleat naval victory gained over the French, May the 29th, 1692.

Round the brim, is the following distich, which is a chronogram expressing the date,

CONCASTIGATVS GALLORVM FASTVS ET ASTVS
FLVCTIVS, ET PVGNA FRACTVS ATROCE
FRAGOR.

The pride and artifice of the French punished, and pulled down by a bloody naval fight.

9. The bust of the King armed, with this legend, 134.

GULIELMUS III, DEI GRATIA, MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ, FRANCIÆ, ET HIBERNIÆ REX.

William III, by the grace of God, King of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland.

Reverse : The naval fight seen at a distance, with these words in the exergue :

GALLIS PÆDA STRAGE MARI EJECTIS,
29 MAII, 1692.

The French driven from the sea by a shameful defeat, May 29, 1692.

Before stands a warrior, having the arms of Great-Britain and the United Provinces engraved on his shield ; he pulls down an obelisk, that had been raised by the French in memory of a naval victory : On the pedestal of the obelisk is represented a sun setting in the sea. Round the whole is this legend :

HINC

132.

133.



134.



King WILLIAM III. and Queen MARY.

21

HINC OCCIDIT UNDIS.
Hence he sets in the waves.

135. 10. The naval fight represented at a distance. Before is a warrior sitting between an unicorn and a lion on a heap of arms, holding in his hand a trident, on the points of which there is a crown of laurel, with this legend :

GALLIS OCEANO EXPULSIS A CLASSE BRITANNICA, MDCXCII.

The French driven out of the ocean by the combined fleet of Great-Britain and the United Provinces, 1692.

Reverse : The battle of Barfleur seen at a distance. Nearer are the Admirals, Ruffel and Almonde, in a sea-chariot, on the side of which their names are set down ; one is armed with a trident, the other with a sword, pursuing Lewis XIV, who appears like them, in a sea-chariot. The legend alludes to the title of Neptune, which the French King took upon himself, after the battle of Brevisier.

PSEUDO NEPTUNO MARI EJECTO.
The false Neptune driven out of the sea.

136. 11. The bust of the King and Queen, with this legend :

GULIELMUS ET MARIA, DEI GRATIA, MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ, FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ REX ET REGINA.

William and Mary, King and Queen of Great-Britain, France and Ireland.

Reverse : The same as the face in Numb. 10.

137. 12 King William's bust, with this legend :

GULIELMUS III, DEI GRATIA, MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ, FRANCIÆ, ET HIBERNIÆ REX, FIDEI DEFENSOR.

William III, by the grace of God, King of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, defender of the faith.

Reverse : The battle represented at a distance. Under it the cock of France, pursued by an unicorn and a lion, the symbols of England and the United Provinces, and obliged to leave the sea.

Round it this legend :

IMPERIUM PELAGI NOBIS.
To us belong the sovereignty of the sea.

In the exergue :

INCENSA GALLORUM CLASSE, ANGLI ET BATAVI VICTORES, MDCXCII.

The French vanquished, and their fleet burnt by the English and Dutch, 1692.

PLATE XIII. Of the medals of King WILLIAM III. and Queen MARY.

138. 1. THIS, and all the following medals of this plate, were struck upon the same occasion of the naval victory. The King's bust, with this legend :

WILHELMUS III, DEI GRATIA, ANGLIÆ, SCOTIÆ, FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ REX.

William III, King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland.

Reverse : The ship Britannia, in which was Admiral Ruffel ; over it a sun in its meridian glory : On the left side of the medal is seen the Royal Sun, on board of which was Monsieur de Tourville, and

which is sinking. Near this ship is the sun, setting ; and before both a pointed rock. The legend, which is continued in the exergue, is thus :

SOL ORIENS FUGAT OCCIDENTEM, DIE 12 MAII, MDCXCII.

The rising sun drives away the setting sun, May the 12th, 1692.

2. The busts of the King and Queen, with this legend : 139.

GULIELMUS ET MARIA, DEI GRATIA, MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ, FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ, REX ET REGINA.

William and Mary, by the grace of God, King and Queen of Great Britain, France and Ireland.

Reverse : The fight between the two fleets, with this legend :

NOX NULLA SECUTA EST.
No night followed.

That is, no misfortune followed after the victory. In the exergue ;

PUGNA NAVALIS INTER ANGLOS ET FRANCOS, 29 MAII, 1692.

The sea fight between the English and the French, May the 29th, 1692.

3. The same naval battle, at a distance. Before it is seen the false Neptune, thrown out of his chariot by the real God of the seas ; with this legend, from Virgil, Æn. 1. ver. 138. 140.

NON ILLI IMPERIUM . . .
SED MIHI SORTE DATAM.

The dominion of the sea was not given to him, but to me.

In the exergue :

GULIELMO III, MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ REGI, OB IMPERIUM MARIS ASSERTUM.

To William III, King of Great Britain, for asserting the Sovereignty over the seas.

Reverse : A French ship sinking, and a setting sun, are seen at a distance. These emblems, which relate to France, are surrounded with this legend :

SE CONDET IN UNDAS.
He shall hide himself in the deep.

There is also here a victory, standing on a ship, built after the manner of the ancients, on which are the arms of Great Britain and the United Provinces, with these words in the exergue :

DILETA AC INCENSA GALLORUM CLASSE, MDCXCII.

The French fleet destroyed and burnt, 1692.

4. Represents a fine peristyle, in the frieze of which are these words : 141.

MEMORIÆ ÆTERNÆ.
To the eternal memory.

In the middle of the peristyle is seen King William's bust, placed between the arms of Great Britain and the United Provinces, on a pedestal, upon which is the following inscription :

WILHELMUS III, ANGLIÆ REX.
William III, King of England.

Between the columns are the statues of the Admirals RUSSEL, A. SMETT, DE LAVAL, and ALMONDE, with their names underneath.

H

Reverse :

Reverse: Victory and Fame, supporting a marble leaf; on the top of which is written;

VOTA ORBIS CLASSE GALICA AB ANGLIS
ET HOLLANDIS DELETA, DIE XXIX MAII,
MDCXCII.

*A monument consecrated by the Universe, in memory of
the French fleet destroyed by the English and the Dutch,
May 29, 1692.*

Beneath it is seen a genius continuing to write
down the names of some of the French ships that
were destroyed; those already written down on the leaf
are as follows;

LE SOLEIL ROYAL:	<i>The Royal Sun.</i>
LE DAUPHIN ROYAL:	<i>The Royal Dolphin.</i>
LE TRIOMPHANT:	<i>The Triumphant.</i>
LE COURAGEUX:	<i>The Courageous.</i>
LE VICTORIEUX:	<i>The Victorious.</i>
LE VAINQUEUR:	<i>The Conqueror.</i>
LE TERRIBLE:	<i>The Dreadful.</i>
LE ILLUSTRÉ:	<i>The Illustrious.</i>
LE SÉRIEUX:	<i>The Serious.</i>
LE FIER:	<i>The Proud.</i>
LE MONARQUE:	<i>The Monarch.</i>
LE S —	<i>The S —</i>
LE —	<i>The —</i>

142. 5. The King's bust with this legend,

WILHELMUS III, DEI GRATIA, ANGLIAE, SCOTIAE, FRANCIAE, ET HIBERNIAE REX.

*William III, by the grace of God, King of England,
Scotland, France, and Ireland.*

Reverse: Some French ships sinking and others engaged in a very hot fight: The legend, continued in the exergue, is thus;

BRITANNICA ET BELGICA VIRTUS, DIE XXIX
MAII. MDCXCII.

*The British and Dutch courage, 13th of May,
1692.*

143. 6. The same as the reverse in the foregoing, and in the reverse Hercules sitting, with this legend (from Erasmus, Adag. Cent. 1.)

NE HERCULES ADVERSUS DUOS.

Hercules himself cannot stand against two.

144. 7. The King's bust, crowned with laurel, and for legend these words:

INVICTISSIMUS GUILLELMUS MAGNUS.

The invincible William the great.

Reverse: The French troops designed for an expedition into England, wait on the coast of France for a favourable wind to embark, but to no purpose: The sea-coast is covered with arms. At a distance is seen the sun setting, and that part of the Zodiac, which contains the signs of Leo (the lion) Libra (the pair of scales) Virgo (the Virgin) with this inscription round it.

INGRESSO HOC SOLIS DECRESUNT LUMINA
SIGNO.

*The sun's light grows dim, after he has entered that
sign.*

N. B. The sign of Libra, which is put here between Leo and Virgo, should stand after Virgo: This must be a mistake of the inventor of the medal.

145. 8. The same bust, with the same legend.

Reverse: The following inscription placed between laurel branches.

FUGATIS EX MARI BRITANNICO GALLIS,
INCENSA, CAPTA, DESTRUCTAQUE CLASSE,
FCEDISSIMUM AD LITTORA MONUMEN-
TUM PSEUDO — NEPTUNI GALLICI
LUDOVICI XIII, MEMORIAE SACRUM,
MDCXCII.

*The French being driven out of the British sea: Their
fleet burnt; taken and destroyed, This disgraceful
monument was erected on the sea-shore, to the
memory of the false French Neptune,
Lewis XIV, In the year 1692.*

9. The same bust, with the same legend: 146.

Reverse: At a distance is seen the ship called, the Royal Sun, all in flames. Before it, the cock of France running away at the sight of the Belgic lion, who holds with his claws a trident, the emblem of maritime power. The thought of the legend is taken from the cock's using to crow at sun-rise:

NON CANTABIT NISI EXURGAT.

He shall not crow unless the sun rises again.

In the exergue is this date

MDCXCII.

10. King William's bust, crowned with laurel, and this legend: 147.

GULIELMUS III, DEI GRATIA, MAGNAE BRITANNIAE, FRANCIAE & HIBERNIAE REX.

*William III, by the grace of God, King of Great-Britain,
France and Ireland.*

Reverse: The fight between the two fleets, with these words round it;

SIC GLORIA GALLI VANESCAT.

Thus let the glory of the French vanish away.

In the exergue:

CLASSE FRANCORUM PER ANGLOS ET BATAVOS
TOTA DESTRUCTA, A 29 MAII, AD
3 JUNII, 1692.

*The fleet of the French entirely destroyed by the English and
Dutch, from the 29th of May to the 3d of June, 1692.*

11. The second sea-fight, and at a distance the sun setting; with this legend: 148.

VERGIT IN OCCASUM.

He is going down to set.

Reverse: Several ships on fire; and on the shore, two Turks, lifting up their hands to heaven, as being under a great consternation at the defeat of the French, from whom they were used to receive assistance. Round the whole is this inscription:

HUC! QUIS JAM MISERIS POTERIT SUCCUR-
RERE TURCIS.

*Alas! Who shall now be able to help the unfortunate
Turks.*

12. King William's bust, with his usual titles: 149.

Reverse: The same naval fight; and before it the coat of arms of Great Britain and the United Provinces, placed on a trophy of standards, and surmounted with a naval crown, traversed with a trident: The legend is over the whole:

MARI BRITANNICO PULSIS GALLIS, MDCXCII.

The French being driven out of the British seas, 1692.

46.

147.



148.

149.



King WILLIAM III. and Queen MARY.

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PLATE XIV. Of the medals of King WILLIAM III. and Queen MARY.

150. 1. KING William's bust, crowned with laurel; and round it this legend :

WILHELMUS III, DEI GRATIA, ANGLIÆ, SCOTIÆ, FRANCIÆ, ET HIBERNIÆ REX, DEFENSOR FIDEI.

William III. by the grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, defender of the faith.

Reverse: The same sea-fight as in plate 13, with this legend :

NUNC PLURIBUS IMPAR.

Now he is too weak for many.

This alludes to a device and motto, which Lewis XIV. took in the year 1663; namely, *The sun shining on a terrestrial globe*; with this legend :

NEC PLURIBUS IMPAR.

He is sufficient for many.

The French King made a present of that medal to Admiral de Ruyter.

In the exergue of the medal before us are these words :

OB CLASSEM GALLICAM, AB ANGLIS ET HOLLANDIS VICTAM ET DELECTAM, DIE 29, 31 MAII, ANNO 1692.

The French fleet vanquished and destroyed by the English and the Dutch, the 29th and 31st of May, 1692.

151. 2. King William's bust, with this legend :

GULIELMUS III, DEI GRATIA, MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ, FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ REX, FIDEI DEFENSOR, PIUS, AUGUSTUS.

William III, by the grace of God, King of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, pious, august.

Reverse: At a distance is seen the French fleet, on fire, and LEWIS XIV. (LUDOVICUS XIV.) throwing away his trident, and flying: Before it are seen in a sea-chariot the Admirals RUSSEL and ALMONDE, armed, the one with a sword, and the other with a trident, to which is fastened a broom; with this legend, from Virgil (Æn. 6. ver. 589.)

DIVUMQUE SIBI POSCEBAT HONOREM.

He usurped the honours due to the gods.

This is a satyr of the adulation of the French Courtiers, who in the Elogies they bestowed on Lewis XIV, treated him almost like a god.

The exergue contains the following inscription :

PSEUDO NEPTUNO OCEANO EXPULSO PUGNA AD BARFLEUR, MDCXCII.

The false Neptune driven out of the sea by the battle of Barfleur, 1692.

152. 3. On one side is the reverse of Number 2.

On the other side is the French Admiral's ship, the Royal Sun (as appears from the inscription on the stern (NEC PLURIBUS IMPAR; He is sufficient for many) which ship is all in a flame, with these words round it :

NUNC PLURIBUS IMPAR.

Now he is too weak for many.

Which is explained by these words in the exergue.

BRITANNICA BATAVAQUE VIRTUTE. MDCXCII.

By the courage of the English and the Dutch, 1692.

4. King William's bust, with his usual titles. Reverse: A woman representing victory; and some ships seen at a distance, with this legend,

VICTORIÆ PRÆMIUM A GALLIS REPORTATUM.

The reward of the victory gained over the French.

The date of the sea-fight is set down in the exergue.

5. King William's bust, crowned with laurel, and this legend round it: 154.

GULIELMUS III, DEI GRATIA, MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ, FRANCIÆ, ET HIBERNIÆ REX; FIDEI DEFENSOR, PIUS AUGUSTUS.

William III, by the grace of God, King of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, defender of the faith, pious, august.

Reverse: The sun in its meridian glory; under it the ship Britannia, which Admiral Russel mounted on the day the naval battle was fought. On the left hand is a sun setting; and the Royal Sun, which Monsieur de Tourville the French Admiral mounted, is seen sinking. Round the whole is this legend.

SOL ORIENS FUGAT OCCIDENTEM.

The rising sun drives away the setting sun.

In the exergue is this date :

DIE 12 MAII, MDCXCII.

The 12th of May, 1692.

6. This medal was occasioned by the execution of the Chevalier Grandval, who being bribed by Louvois and Barbesieux, Ministers to the French King had formed the detestable design of assassinating King William: (See the History of England, by the Rev. Mr. Tindal, Vol. III. page 209, & seq.) This medal is so much the more remarkable, as the antients never represented such subjects on their medals.

The bust of King William III, crowned with laurel; and round it this inscription.

INVICTISSIMUS GULIELMUS MAGNUS.

The invincible William the Great.

Reverse: Grandval's head, and his four quarters, exposed upon posts; and between them a square scaffold, where the executioner is represented opening the traitor's body, and near it the fire into which his entrails were to be burnt. On the fore-part of the scaffold is the following inscription :

BARTHELEMI DE GRANDVAL, AURO LUDOVICÆO PERCUSSOR EMTUS, GULIELMUM III, MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ REGEM, FRUSTRA PERFODERE CONATUS, PARRICIDH REUS, CONVICTUS, EXTREMO SUPPLICIO MULCTATUS, EXEMPLUM SUI SACRILEGII PERFIDIÆQUE GALLICIÆ TURPE RELIQUIT, PARTIBUS ET CAPITIS SUSPENSIS.

Bartholomew de Grandval, an assassin, bribed with the gold of Lewis, attempting, but in vain, to stab William III, King of Great-Britain, being tried and convicted of high-treason, was capitally punished for the same, leaving a disgraceful example of his sacrilege and of French perfidy, his head and quarters are exposed to publick view.

In the exergue :

XIII AUGUSTI, MDCXCII.

The 13th of August, 1692.

This

156. 7. This medal was occasioned by the state of inactivity, in which the French continued after the battle of Steenkirck. (See Tindal's Continuation of Rapin, Vol. III. p. 208, & seq.) For the politicians judged, that the French, notwithstanding their boasted victory at Steenkirck, had suffered too much to venture a second battle, though King William and the Duke of Bavaria did all they could to draw them to it: Or, according to the emblem of this medal, the cock of France had been so roughly handled by the Belgic lion, that he did not dare engage him again.

The busts of the King and Queen of England; with this legend:

GULIELMUS ET MARIA, DEI GRATIA, MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ, FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ REX ET REGINA.

William and Mary, by the grace of God, King and Queen of Great-Britain, France and Ireland.

Reverse: Over the arms of Great-Britain and the United Provinces, which fill up the exergue, is seen the cock of France attacking the Belgic lion, who being armed with a bundle of arrows, scatters about the cock's feathers: Round is this legend.

III AUGUSTI. EX UNGUE LEONEM, 1692.
Judge of the lion by his claw. The third of August, 1692.

Lower are these words:

PUGNA AD ANGIAM.
The battle of Enguien.

157. 8. This medal was occasioned by the famous naval victory, mentioned above.
The King's bust, with this legend:

GULIELMUS III, DEI GRATIA.
William III, by the grace of God.

Reverse: The French Admiral's ship on fire; with this motto:

IGNIBUS IMPAR.
He can't resist fire.

158. 9. King William being again determined to command in person the army of the allies, and being gone over for that purpose into Holland, arrived there April 1st, 1693, this resolution of his occasioned the present medal.

The King's bust, with this legend:

WILHELMUS III, DEI GRATIA, MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ, FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ REX.

William III, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland.

Reverse: The same Prince on horseback, in the midst of a battle, with the commander's staff in his hand; and round it these words, from Horace (Carm. lib. 4. Od. 11. ver. 17.)

SPECTANDUM IN CERTAMINE MARTIO!
How great he is in war!

In the exergue:

IMPERATOR EXERCITUM.
General of the armies.

Lower are the initial letters of the engraver's name.

NICHOLAUS CHEVALIER. CUM PRIVILEGIO.
Nicholas Chevalier. With license (from the States.)

159. The King having prorogued the Parliament, and going to Holland, as is observed above, left the re-

gency of these realms to the Queen, whose mild government was celebrated by this medal:

Queen Mary's bust, crowned with laurel; and round it this legend:

MARIA, DEI GRATIA, MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ, FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ REGINA, FIDEI DEFENSATRIX, PIA, AUGUSTA.

Mary, by the grace of God, Queen of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the faith, pious, august.

Reverse: The same Princess represented standing, holding in one hand a rudder, the symbol of the regency committed to her care, and in the other a branch of laurel or olive-tree, in imitation of a medal of Vespasian, where the government of the State is represented by the same emblems. Round the medal is this motto:

HILARIS CLEMENTIA CAUTA POTESTAS.
Affability and clemency are the signs of a prudent administration.

In the exergue is the date of the year.

MDCXCIII.

11. King William having by his diligence possessed himself of the camp at Parke, near Louvain, entirely broke thereby the French King's designs upon Brabant (Continuation of Rapin, Vol. III. p. 238.) whereupon this medal was struck.

King William's bust, crowned with laurel; and this legend:

WILHELMUS III, DEI GRATIA, ANGLIÆ, SCOTIÆ, FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ REX.

William III, by the grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France and Ireland.

Reverse: A cock and some hens (the emblems of the French King and of the ladies he had taken with him to the camp) flying before a fox, the red-hair of which represents the prince of Orange, King of Great Britain. This motto is round it:

NIL CANTUS, NIL NUMERUS.

Neither the crowing, nor the number availed any thing.

Alluding to the great boasting the French had made of that expedition, and to the superiority of their army, headed by King Lewis XIV, who finding himself disappointed, returned to Versailles with all the ladies: The day of his return is set down in the exergue;

XII JUNII, MDCXCIII.

The 12th of June, 1693.

12. This medal was occasioned by the raising of the siege of Rhinefield, the French King having sent orders to Count Tallard, not to besiege, but take possession of the place, wherein he was disappointed. (Continuation of Rapin, Vol. III. p. 213.)

King William's bust, crowned with laurel; and this legend:

INVICTISSIMUS GULIELMUS III.
The invincible William III.

Reverse: The castle of Rhinefield, and the French army raising the siege: Round it are these words:

NEC AURO, NEC ARMIS.
Neither with gold, nor with arms.

In the exergue:

RHEINFELDII ET SANCTI GOARII OBSIDIO IRRITA GALLIS FUGATIS, II JANUARI, MDCXCIII

The siege of Rhinefield and St. Goar raised, and the French put to flight the 2^d of January, 1692-3.

160.



161.



PLATE XV. Of the medals of King WILLIAM III. and Queen MARY.

162. 1. THE battle of Neer-Winden, in which, though the French carried the day, yet their loss was so great, that they were not able to pursue their victory, occasioned this medal.

King William's bust, crowned with laurel, and round it this legend :

INVICTISSIMUS GUILLELMUS MAGNUS.

The invincible William the Great.

Reverse : The battle of Neer-Winden (by some called the battle of Landen.) In the air a falcon stooping down upon a heron, which pierces it through with its bill. The legend is ;

FORTI SIC VICTOR VINCITUR ARTE.

Thus the conqueror is conquered by art mixed with courage.

163. 2. The same bust : The legend round it ;

INVICTISSIMUS GULIELMUS III.

The invincible William III.

Reverse : The whole field is filled with the following inscription :

VICTO VICTORE GALLO, NUMERO DUPLICE
FORTIORE, VIRTUTE INFERIORE, ARTE IMPARI,
PERDITO GALLIARUM FLORE, DESTRUCTO
PEDITATU, CÆSIS PRÆTORIANIS, SAUCIIS, ICTIS, ET
VERE VICTIS LUDOVICÆIS
COPIIS, TROPHEUM STATUIT GULIELMUS III,
REX MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ, XXIX JULII,
MDCXCIII.

A trophy erected by William III, King of Great Britain, the 29th of July, 1693, For having vanquished the French Conqueror, twice as strong in numbers, but inferior in courage and conduct ; destroyed the flower of the French army, cut off their infantry, ruined the King's household troops, beaten, wounded, and really conquered the army of Lewis XIV.

164. 3. The same bust and legend.

Reverse : A porcupine stinging with its quills two bull-dogs that attack it ; with this motto round it :

NUNQUAM IMPUNE LAGESSITUS.

Never provoked unrevenged.

The two dogs which attack the porcupine, represent the great superiority of the French army.

In the exergue is set down the date of the battle ;

PUGNA AD NEERHESPEN, XXIX JULII,
MDCXCIII.

The battle of Neer-Winden, the 29th of July, 1693.

165. 4. The French King having applied to the King of Denmark for his mediation, in order to bring about a peace, the Ambassador of that crown presented to King William, December 11, 1693, a project of peace, by which his most Christian Majesty offered to form in the Netherlands such a barrier, as would entirely secure the United Provinces, to grant to the Maritime Powers very great privileges concerning trade, and finally, in order to win over the King of England, he was plainly enough given to understand, that when the other articles of the treaty were agreed upon, the French would not scruple to forsake the cause of King James, and acknowledge the Prince of Orange as lawful King of England. But these seemingly advan-

tageous offers were not capable to dazzle the eyes of the allies ; they considered them only as so many snares, and rejected them openly. They had too many proofs, and those very recent, of the French treachery, to lay any stress upon such offers : This occasioned the striking of the present, and some other medals.

King William's bust, with this legend :

WILHELMUS III, DEI GRATIA, MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ, FRANCIÆ, ET HIBERNIÆ REX.

William III, by the grace of God, King of Great-Britain, France and Ireland.

Reverse : On a cushion are seen two hands joined together, surrounded with a serpent, the emblem of treachery. Over these hands is a pair of scales. One of the scales touches the ground, being weighed down by several ships with which it is loaded, and on which there is a streamer, with these words upon it.

GALLICA CLASSE DELETA AC INCENSA.

The French fleet destroyed and burnt.

Near this scale there is a trident which runs through a naval crown, and to which are fixed a cornucopia (or horn of plenty) and a caduceus, the emblems of flourishing trade, with these words on the top :

IMPERIUM MARIS.

The dominion of the sea.

In the other scale are the towns of Roses, Furne, Heidelberg and Namur (ROSES, FURNA, HEIDELBERGA, NAMURCUM,) which all together are too light to carry the weight. A French soldier with a wooden leg, and snakes about his head instead of hair, endeavours with all his might to make that scale weigh down, and finding all his efforts fruitless, he cries out :

PAX IN DIEBUS NOSTRIS.

Let there be peace in our days.

The answer to these words is contained in the exergue, and is a sentence formerly used on the like occasion during the wars in the Netherlands against Spain.

SECURIUS BELLUM PACE DUBIA. MDCXCIII.

War is safer than a dubious peace. 1693.

166. 5. Among the captious articles of peace, offered by the French King, one was, that in case the King of Spain (Charles II.) died without issue, the House of Bavaria should be put in possession of the Netherlands, provided the Emperor consented to it. His Imperial Majesty soon perceived that such a proposal was made with no other view but to create a misunderstanding between the Houses of Austria and Bavaria, so strictly united by the ties of blood. Whereupon the Emperor sent Prince Lewis of Baden, Generalissimo of his armies, to the Elector of Bavaria, and to the King of England, to disappoint the artifices of France. The Prince arrived at Gravesend in the beginning of January, 1693-4, and was received with the greatest marks of distinction. He was afterwards introduced to King William, and had several conferences with his Majesty. Having executed his commission, which was not only to settle the operations of the next campaign, but chiefly to preserve and assert the rights of the House of Austria, he went January 13 to Kensington, to take his leave of the King and Queen. He set out the next day for Holland, having received noble presents. As the secret design of his coming was unknown, most people imagined that he had no other view but to secure the liberty of Great-Britain, and of the Empire. This is the subject of this medal, which was struck on the Prince's arrival.

King William's bust, armed; with this legend:

WILHELMUS III, DEI GRATIA, REX, FIDEI
DEFENSOR, PIUS, AUGUSTUS.

*William III, by the grace of God, King, defender of
the faith, pious, august.*

Reverse: The Prince of Baden's introduction to
the King before the gate of the Palace: And farther
the King's guards under arms: with these words
round:

RECEPTIO PRINCIPIS BADENSIS LONDINI.

The Prince of Baden's reception at London.

In the front, a woman sitting representing secrecy,
with her finger in her mouth, (as the ancients used to
represent secrecy:) At her feet are the arms of the
Empire and Great-Britain, with the cap of Liberty
over them. In the exergue:

JUNXIT LIBERTAS; AUXIT SECRETUM,
X JANUARI, MDCXCIV.

Liberty joined them: Secrecy made them greater,

*31 December, 1693.
10 January, 1693-4.*

This Prince of Baden was the son of Ferdinand-
Maximilian of Baden, by Louisa, the daughter of
Thomas Prince of Carignan. He was born in France,
April 8, 1655. He was but three months old when
he lost his father, who was unfortunately killed whilst
he was a hunting: After which his grand-father sent
for him into Germany, and took care of his education.
His estate being entirely ruined by the French, he was
made Captain of the Emperor's guards: And after se-
veral advantages he gained over the enemy, his glori-
ous victory over the Turks in Hungary engaged the
Emperor to appoint him Generalissimo of all his armies.
In 1690, he married Frances-Sibylla, daughter to the
Duke of Saxe Lawenburgh, and heiress to his estate
in Bohemia, by whom he had afterwards several chil-
dren.

167. 6. This medal was struck on occasion of a solemn
thanksgiving day, that was ordered to be kept through-
out Great-Britain, for the King's preservation amidst
the many dangers he had run, and for his happy re-
turn into his dominions, which were now going to en-
joy again the light of both the luminaries, the benign
influences of which they were wont to receive, as is
hinted in this medal.

The Queen's head, with this inscription:

MARIA, DEI GRATIA, MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ,
FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ REGINA, FIDEI
DEFENSATRIX, PIA, AUGUSTA.

*Mary, by the grace of God, Queen of Great-Britain,
France and Ireland, defender of the faith, pious,
august.*

Reverse: A terrestrial globe, the emblem of Great-
Britain, enlightened on the one side by the sun, and
on the other by the moon, the symbols of the King and
Queen. With this legend:

SIC ASTRUM ILLUSTRAT UTRUMQUE.

Now both the luminaries give it light.

168. 7. This medal was struck on the same occasion with
that in Number 4. of this plate; and has the same head
and titles.

In the reverse are seen in the offings the city of
Genoa (GENUA) the Palatinate (PALATINATUS RHENI)
and the Spanish Netherlands (BELGIUM HISPANICUM)
which had been used with the utmost cruelty by France.
In the front, on the right hand is an olive branch fall-
ing down on the ground; that branch, which hides a
scepter, is the emblem of the peace offered by the

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French King. In the middle stands an altar, to which
is fastened a bundle of seven arrows: On the altar lies
a Bible, with the cap of liberty upon it; the emblems
of the liberty and religion of the United Provinces.
On the cap is a hand holding a sword, in the midst of
a heavenly light. Round the sword there is a streamer
with these words upon it:

ANIMIS OPIBUSQUE PARATI.

Ready to sacrifice our estates and our lives.

This vigorous resolution of the United Provinces
was owing to the misfortunes which befel their neigh-
bours; for which reason the following legend is also
put round the whole:

FELIX QUEM FACIUNT ALIENA PERICULA
CAUTUM.

*Happy he, who learns to be prudent by the misfortunes
of others.*

And in the exergue:

SECURIUS BELLUM PACE DUBIA, MDCXCIII.

War is more safe than a doubtful peace, 1693.

8. The prudent care taken by Queen Mary, after
the unfortunate battle of Neer-winden, to maintain the
public tranquillity within the Kingdom, and to re-
trieve the affairs of the Allies abroad, is the subject of
this medal.

The Queen's bust with this inscription:

MARIA, DEI GRATIA, MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ,
FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ REGINA,
MDCXCIII.

*Mary, by the grace of God, Queen of Great-Britain,
France and Ireland, 1693.*

Reverse: The King and Queen of Great-Britain
standing: At the Queen's feet, in the exergue, is
represented the Thames (THAMESIS) to express, that
the care of watching for the preservation of England
was committed to that Princess during her Regency.
At the King's feet is seen the Rhine (RHENUS) to
hint, that in the last battle he had handled the French
so roughly, that they were obliged to weaken their
army on the Upper Rhine, in order to reinforce that
in Flanders. On the King's side is a trophy, inti-
mating the vast number of standards the French lost
in that battle. Between the King and Queen is seen
a Phenix (the symbol of the retrieving of affairs)
placed on a terrestrial globe, between two Cornu-
pia's, or horns of plenty; with this legend:

SECURITAS PUBLICA, ET FELIX TEMPORUM
REPARATIO.

The publick security, and happy retrieving of affairs.

9. King William's happy landing in Holland, May
the 17, 1694, after he had been seven or eight hours
in an open boat in the utmost danger, being kept
from the shore by a contrary wind, is the subject of
this medal.

The King's bust crowned with laurel, and round it
this legend:

INVICTISSIMUS GUILLELMUS MAGNUS.

The invincible William the Great.

Reverse: At a distance are seen the ships that con-
voyed the King: Opposite to them is the light-house
on the point of Holland. In the front the King in a
boat at sea; with these words round the whole.

QUEM MORTIS TIMET GRADUM?

What kind of death is he afraid of?

For, indeed, the King had dared many dangers; as
the rapid streams of the water in passing the Boine,
fire at the battle of Neer-winden; fogs and ice in ano-
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King WILLIAM III. and Queen MARY.

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ther voyage to Holland; and now again the waves and contrary winds in an open boat.

The day of his arrival is set down in the exergue:

NAVI RELICTA, PER FLUCTUS AD PORTUM,
XVII MAII, MDCXCIV.

Having left his ship, he got a shore through the waves,
May 17, 1694.

171. 10. The taking of the town and castle of Huy is celebrated by this medal.
King William's bust crowned with laurel: With this legend:

INVICTISSIMUS GUILLELMUS MAGNUS.

The invincible William the Great.

Reverse: The siege of the castle of Huy, with these words round it:

FUGITE HINC TESTES A LIMINE BELLI.

Fly from hence, ye witnesses of this conquest; recede from the places exposed to the dangers of war.

In the exergue:

HUYA CUM ARCE ET FORTALITIIS PICARDO
ET RUBEO EXPUGNATA, A DUCE HOLSA-
TIE PLEUN DUCTORE EXERCITUM
FEDERATORUM, XXVIII SEPTEM-
BRIS, MDCXCIV.

*The town and castle of Huy with the Fort Picard, and the Red Fort, taken by the Duke of Holstein Ploen, General of the army of the Confederates.
September 28, 1694.*

172. 11. The bombarding of Havre de Grace, a sea-port town in Normandy, at the mouth of the river Seine, is the subject of this medal.
King William's bust, armed, with this inscription round it:

INVICTISSIMUS GUILLELMUS MAGNUS.

The invincible William the Great.

Reverse: At a distance is seen the town of Havre de Grace, all in a flame; in the front, the brazen bull invented by Perillus to gratify the cruelty of Phalaris, tyrant of Agrigentum, who ordered him to make the first essay of it; whereupon he was shut up in it, and burnt alive; as is expressed here in the legend:

SUIS PERIT IGNIBUS AUCTOR.

He perishes in the fire which he himself contrived.

Intimating thereby, that France (where, they say, bombs were first invented) having led the way to such sorts of conflagrations, by bombarding Genoa, Charleroy and Liege, did thereby give a sanction to the reprisals that were used. The exergue contains the date of the event which occasioned this medal.

PORTUS GRATIÆ EXUSTUS ET EVERSUS
BOMBARDIS ANGLO BATAVIS, MDCXCIII.

Havre de grace burnt and destroyed by the bombs of the English and Dutch, 1693.

173. 12. The bombarding of Dieppe, another sea-port town in Normandy, occasioned this medal.
The same bust of King William, with this inscription:

WILHELMUS III, DEI GRATIA, REX, FIDEI
DEFENSOR, PIUS, AUGUSTUS.

William III, by the grace of God, King, defender of the faith, pious, august.

Reverse: Neptune in a chariot drawn by two unicorns, the symbols of England: At a distance, the bombardment of Dieppe; with these words round it: (Virg. Æn. 11. ver. 311, 312.)

ET PROXIMUS ARDET UCALEGON.

The neighbour's house is on fire.

This dark allusion is explained in the exergue:

DIEPPE AB ANGLIS ET HOLLANDIS INCENSA
DIE XXII XXIII JULII, 1694.

Dieppe burnt by the English and Dutch, July 22, 23, 1694.

PLATE XVI. Of the medals of Queen MARY.

All the medals in this plate and the next were struck on the lamentable death of the incomparable Queen Mary.

1. THE Queen's bust, with these titles round 174.
it:

MARIA II, DEI GRATIA, MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ,
FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ REGINA.

Mary II, by the grace of God, Queen of Great-Britain, France and Ireland.

Reverse: A mausoleum, or monument on which is represented her bust, on a round pedestal, her head surrounded with a glory. The bust stands between two weeping women, representing Great Britain, and the Republic of the United Provinces; with this legend:

PLORANT IN FUNERE GENTES.

The nations lament her death.

On the base of the pedestal is this inscription:

OCCIDIT VII. IDUS JANUARIJ, MDCXCV.

*Departed the 7th of January,
28th of December, 1694-5.*

2. The same bust, with this inscription:

MARIA, DEI GRATIA, MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ,
FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ REGINA, FIDEI
DEFENSATRIX, PIA, AUGUSTA.

Mary, by the grace of God, Queen of Great Britain, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, pious, august.

Reverse: A tomb between cypress-trees: At the foot of the tomb are placed confusedly, three scepters and three crowns, intimating the three kingdoms of England, Scotland and Ireland. On the tomb is a skeleton's head, surrounded with garlands, between two branches of palm; and over it, on the very edge of the medal, a crown of stars is seen, shining through a cloud; to which the legend round the medal alludes:

MELIORI ORNATA CORONA.

She is adorned with a more precious crown.

The following inscription is on a square board resting against the tomb:

NATA XXX APRILIS, MDCLXII.
DENATA XXVIII DECEMBRIS, MDCXCIV.
STILI VETERIS.

Born April the 30th, 1662.

Departed December the 28th, 1694. Old Style.

3. The same bust and legend as in Number 1.

Reverse: An unicorn running full speed up a high mountain, the top of which pierces through the clouds. At the foot of the mountain is seen a lilly broke down, with a snake, a scorpion, and three toads, all dead, with this legend:

EX OCULIS EREPTA, POST DELATA VENENA.

She is snatch'd away from us, after having destroyed the poisons.

That the unicorn is the emblem of England, is well

well known; but in order to understand the other emblems on this reverse, it must be observed, that the natural philosophers assert, that when the unicorn has a mind to drink, she first thrusts her horn into the water, and thereby purifies it from all venom and other filth.

In the exergue is the following inscription:

MARIA ORBIS BRITANNICI DELICIAE ET SOLATIUM DESIDERATA VII JANUARI, MDCXCV.

Mary, the delight and comfort of Great-Britain, departed this life, ^{January 7, 1695.} December 28, 1694.

177. 4. The Queen's bust, with this legend:

MARIA, DEI GRATIA, MAGNAE BRITANNIAE, FRANCIAE ET HIBERNIAE REGINA, FIDEI DEFENSATRIX, PIA, AUGUSTA.

Mary, by the grace of God, Queen of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, pious, august.

Reverse: A bible upon an altar, the front-side of which is adorned with the cap of liberty: On the bible is a censor with burning frincincense, the smoke of which ascends up to heaven. Round the whole is this legend:

FECIT AD ASTRA VIAM.

She is ascended into heaven.

The following inscription is in the exergue:

INCOMPARIBILIS MARIA II, MAGNAE BRITANNIAE REGINA, MORTALE DEPOSITUS, VII JANUARI, MDCXCV.

The incomparable Mary II, Queen of Great-Britain, deposited her mortal remains, ^{January 7, 1695.} December 28, 1694.

178. 5. The Queen's bust, with the same legend as in Number 1.

Reverse: England represented by a woman in affliction, sitting before a sepulchral pyramid, and having at her feet the crown and arms of the kingdom. Round the whole is this legend:

TRISTITIA PUBLICA.

Publick mourning.

Upon the pyramid is the Queen's picture in a small medal with these words round it:

MARIA REGINA.

Queen Mary.

In the exergue:

OBIIT VII. IDUS JANUARI, MDCLXXXV.

She died ^{January 7, 1695.} December 28, 1694.

179. 6. The same bust and legend as in Number 4.

Reverse: The Queen lying upon a couch, and breathing her last gasp: Her soul, which the engraver has represented by a star, is carried into heaven by an angel. The legend alludes to that star:

OCCASU INCLARUIT ORTUS.

Her setting brightens her rising.

That is to say; that the piety, which the Queen expressed in her last moments, adds a new lustre to her glorious life.

The inscription in the exergue confirms this exposition.

ULTIMA PIETAS, 7 JANUARI, 1695.

Her last act of piety, January 7, 1695.

180. 7. The Queen's bust, with the same legend as in Number 1.

Reverse: A square tomb, adorned with *Basso-Relievos*, on which stand three pyramids: On the middlemost is the Queen's picture in a small medal, surmounted with two palm-branches placed cross-ways: Round the medal are these words:

MARIA REGINA.

Queen Mary.

And under it this inscription:

MARIA, ORBIS BRITANNICI DELICIAE ET SOLATIUM DESIDERATA.

Mary, the delight and comfort of the British world, is no more.

Round the medal is this legend, and the date in the exergue:

COELITUS DATA, COELITUS RECEPTA. MDCXCV.

Heaven gave her, heaven took her again, 1695.

8. The same bust and legend as in Numb. 4.

Reverse: The Queen, lying in state, on a bed surrounded with lighted tapers: The King sits at the foot of the bed, where the Lords of his court come to condole with him. The inscription is in the exergue:

POPULIS LIBERATIS EREPTA, OBIIT VII. JANUARI, MDCXCV.

Having delivered the nation, she was snatched away January the 7th, 1695.

Over the bed hang the arms of Great Britain, with the usual motto,

9. The same Reverse, and on the other side the Queen's bust, with this remarkable legend: 181.

DIVA MARIA, BRITANNICI ORBIS ET TOTIUS EUROPAE DECUS.

The blessed Mary, the glory of Great Britain, and of all Europe.

10. This is in all respects the same with Numb. 7. except that the Queen's head is differently dressed, and her face looks the opposite way. 182.

11. The Queen's bust, with the same legend as in Numb. 1. 183.

The Reverse contains only two inscriptions; one in the middle of the field, as follows:

NATA APRILIS 30, 1662. MORTUA DECEMBRIS 28, 1694.

Born April the 30th, 1662. Died December the 28th, 1694.

The other inscription is in the round, from Horace, Carm. lib. III. Od. 24. ver. 32.

SUBLATAM EX OCULIS QUÆRIMUS INVIDI.

Now she is snatched away, we gaze after her with longing eyes.

PLATE XVII. Of the medals of Queen MARY.

1. THE Queen's bust, with this legend: 184.

MARIA II, DEI GRATIA, MAGNAE BRITANNIAE, FRANCIAE, HIBERNIAE REGINA.

Mary II, by the grace of God, Queen of Great Britain, France and Ireland.

Reverse: At the foot of a funeral pile, erected after the manner of the antient Romans, are seen three women





women representing wisdom, piety and constancy, which were the virtues for which the Queen was particularly eminent: The following line from Horace, Carm. Lib. I. Od. 24. ver. 8, serves for a legend.

QUANDO ULLAM INVENIENT PAREM.

When shall they find another like her.

The date of her death is in the exergue:

OBIIT VII IDUS JANUARI, MDCLXXXV.

She died January the 7th, 1695.

185. 2. The Queen's bust with this legend in a double circle.

MARIA, DEI GRATIA, ANGLIÆ, SCOTIÆ, FRANCIAE ET HIBERNIÆ REGINA, NATA ANNO 1662, DIE 10 MAII, DONATA ANNO 1695, DIE 7 JANUARI.

Mary, by the grace of God, Queen of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, born the 10th of May, 1662. Departed this life January the 7th, 1695.

On the reverse, the Queen is represented ascending into heaven, being surrounded with several angels, one of whom puts a crown on her head: Beneath her is the earth, on which are seen the crown, scepter, globe and royal diadem, which she has just left: The legend contains these words.

MELIUS DIADEMA REQUIRO.

I long for a better crown.

186. 3. The bust of the Queen crowned, with her usual titles in the legend.

Reverse: A tomb made after the manner of an altar with steps, and adorned with *Basso-Relievos*, representing a funeral procession. The three Parcae or destinies are sitting on the tomb: On one side is Clotho, holding the distaff, on the opposite side is Lachesis drawing the thread of the Queen's life; and in the middle Atropos cutting off the fatal thread. Before the three Goddesses is the Queen's picture in a small medal, with this legend round it.

MARIA II, DEI GRATIA.

Mary II, by the grace of God.

Round the whole is this legend, which is continued in the exergue.

UNICA DIGNA DEO VIVIT POST FUNERA VIRTUS. MDCXCV.

Virtue, which alone is worthy of God, still survives after death, 1695.

187. 4. The Queen's bust with her usual titles.

Reverse: The four crowns, which death snatched away from her are placed on a terrestrial globe: Higher up is the Queen herself carried into heaven on a cloud, fixing her eyes on a crown of stars which appears in the middle of a very bright light. Round the whole is this legend:

CORONA MELIORE DONATA, VII JANUARI MDCLXXXV.

She has received a better crown, January the 7th, 1695.

188. 5. The same on both sides with Number 3, but something larger.

189. 6. The bust of King William crowned with laurel:

WILHELMUS III, DEI GRATIA, MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ, FRANCIAE ET HIBERNIÆ REX.

William III, by the grace of God, King of Great-Britain, France and Ireland.

Reverse: The Queen's bust, with her usual titles in the legend: On the edge of the medal are these words:

NUMINIS PROVIDENTIA SEPARATUS, VII IDUS JANUARI, MDCLXXXV.

Parted by the providence of God, January the 7th, 1695.

7. The Queen's bust, with her usual titles round it. 190.
Reverse: Three women and two men weeping over her Majesty's tomb, whose bust is placed on the top of a pyramid erected on the monument. The inscription is engraved on the front side of the tomb.

MARIA, ORBIS BRITANNICI DELICIAE ET SOLATIUM, DESIDERATA, MDCXCV.

Mary, the delight and comfort of Great-Britain, departed this life in the year 1695.

8. This is a small medal, representing on one side the Queen's bust, with her usual legend; and on the reverse, several persons weeping over the Queen's tomb, on which are some lighted tapers, and a pyramid, the point of which pierces through a cloud: Before the pyramid, towards the middle is the Queen's bust. Round the medal is this legend: 191.

MORIENS EVASIT AD ASTRA.

At her death she ascended into heaven.

The following inscription is on the front-side of the tomb.

OBIIT VII JANUARI, MDCLXXXV.

She died January the 7th, 1695.

9. A woman, armed with a head-piece, joining her hands, and kneeling before an altar, on which there is a censor with frankincense burning: Round it is this legend: 192.

O SERVES ANIMAE DIMIDIUM MEAE.

O! preserve that half of my life.

That woman represents England, as appears from this motto on her shield:

HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE.

And from the inscription in the exergue:

BRITANNIA SUPPLEX, 1695.

Britain addressing her prayers to heaven, 1695.

Reverse: A coffin covered with a pall; to which are affixed the scutcheons of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, each surmounted with a crown. Higher up is another crown, from which issue many rays of light; with this legend round the whole:

PRÆLUCET QUATUOR UNA.

This one alone is brighter than the four together.

10. The Queen's bust and titles. 193.

Reverse: The monument erected to the Queen in Westminster-Abbey, between two curtains, drawn up; on which is the following inscription:

DEPOSITA IN CHORO ABBATIAE WESTMONASTERIENSIS, LONDINI.

Deposited in the Choir of Westminster Abbey, London.

On the cornish of the monument is the date of her death:

MARIA REGINA, OBIIT VII. JANUARI, MDCLXXXV.

Queen Mary, died January the 7th, 1695.

PLATE XVIII. Of the medals of King
WILLIAM III.

194. 1. THE French, to be revenged of the bombardment of their maritime towns, did in their turn bombard the City of Brussels, by way of reprisal, after King William had taken the City of Namur, and whilst he was still besieging the castle. This is the subject of this medal :

The bust of King William, armed, with this motto round it :

GULIELMUS III, GALLICI FURORIS ULTOR
NAMURCO CAPTO.

William III, revenged of the fury of the French, by the taking of Namur.

Reverse : The fable of the fox, who not being able to come at the eagle's nest, built on the top of a high mountain, kindles a fire underneath, in order to force the eagle to forsake it : The bombardment of Brussels is seen at a distance ; and round the whole is this legend :

URIT, FURIT, NON PROFICIT :

He burns, he rages, but it avails him nothing.

In the exergue :

BRUXELLA A FURIBUNDO GALLO INCENSA,
MDCXCV.

Brussels set on fire by the furious Frenchman, 1695.

195. 2. The strong castle of Namur, which was thought impregnable, being taken in sight of a French army of an hundred thousand men, occasioned this and some of the following medals.

King William's bust, crowned with laurel, and his usual titles round it.

Reverse : The King on horseback, with his sword in his hand, giving his orders for the siege of Namur, which is represented in the offing : The legend, which is continued in the exergue, runs thus :

CORAM CENTUM MILLIBUS HOSTIBUS RE-
PRESSIS NAMURCI URBS, ARX, CASTELLA-
QUE INVIA VI EXPUGNATA, I. SEP-
TEMBRIS, MDCXCV.

*The city, citadel and forts of Namur, though unaccessi-
ble, taken by storm, in the presence of an hun-
dred thousand enemies, September
the 1st, 1695.*

196. 3. King William's bust and titles.

Reverse : A cippus (or round pillar) on which stands a victory : On each side of the cippus are some standards taken from the French ; and at the foot of it the rivers Sambre and Maes ; with this legend round the whole :

VINCIT AMOR PATRIS PATRIÆ.

Thus triumphs the love of the father of his country.

On the cippus is engraved the following inscription, in opposition to one of the French, put on a medal, after they had taken Namur, in the year 1692, in sight of the army of the allies, which, they say, was also an hundred thousand men strong.

GUILLELMUS MAXIMUS NAMURCI URBEM
ET ARCES XLVII DIERUM OBSIDIONE
CEPIT SUB OCULIS GALLORUM
CENTUM MILLIUM, V. SEP-
TEMBRIS, MDCXCV.

*The city and castles of Namur taken by the most great
William, after a siege of 47 days, in sight of a
French army of an hundred thousand men,
September the 5th, 1695.*

The castle capitulated the 1st of September, but the French did not evacuate it till the 5th, which accounts for the difference of the dates in this and the foregoing medals.

4. Marshal Villeroi, finding it impossible for him to prevent the taking of Namur, retired with his army the 2d of September, and incamped between Chatelet and Charleroi : On this occasion the present medal was struck.

The bust of King William, crowned with laurel : The legend :

GULIELMUS III, DEI GRATIA, MAGNÆ BRI-
TANNÆ, FRANCIE ET HIBERNIÆ REX,
FIDEI DEFENSOR ET AUGUSTUS.

*William III, by the grace of God, King of Great-Bri-
tain, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, and
august.*

Reverse : The lion of the United Provinces, holding a sword in his paw, and pursuing three cocks, the emblems of the French. The legend round it expresses the retreat of the French army.

SALUS IN FUGACIBUS ALIS.

Their security lies in their wings.

The exergue contains the following inscription :

NAMURCO EXPUGNATO, GALLI IN AUXILIUM
MISSI AUFUGIUNT, I. SEPTEMBRIS, 1695.

*Namur being taken, the French, sent to its assistance, fly
away, September the 1st, 1695.*

5. On one side, in the front, an ostrich holding in her bill the keys of Namur, which, with its castle, is seen in the offing. The legend :

FORTI PECTORI NIL INSUPERABILE.

Nothing is unconquerable to a brave heart.

This emblem is grounded on the opinion of some natural philosophers, who assert, that an ostrich's stomach will digest any thing, and even iron.

The date and the initial letters of the engraver's name are in the exergue :

I. SEPTEMBRIS, MDCXCV.
CUM PRIVILEGIO, NICOLAUS CHEVALIER.

The 1st of September, 1695.

Nicholas Chevalier, with license.

The reverse contains the following inscription, surrounded with a garland of laurel :

NAMURCUM MUNITISSIMUM TOTIUS BELGII
OPPIDUM, A FRANCIE MARESCALLO, ET XV
MILITUM MILLIBUS PROPUGNATUM, TES-
TIBUS CENTUM GALLORUM SUBSIDIUM
CONANTIBUS MILLIBUS, FORTITUDINE
GUILLELMI III, MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ
REGIS, FÆDERATORUM IMPERATO-
RIS INTRA VII HEBDOMADAS
EXPUGNATUM, ANNO
MDCXCV.

*Namur, the strongest place in the Netherlands, defended
by a Marshal of France, and by a garrison of fifteen
thousand men, was taken, after a siege of seven
weeks, by the valour of William III, King
of Great-Britain, General of the Allies,
in sight of a French army of a hun-
dred thousand men, come to re-
lieve it, in the year 1695.*

6. The bust of King William crowned with laurel, and the usual legend.

Reverse : A warrior, who notwithstanding all the efforts of France, represented by a woman, throws down the pyramid or trophy she had formerly erected for the taking of Namur. At the foot of the trophy are the river gods of the Sambre, and the Maes : And these words round the whole :

NAMUR-





NAMURCUM, ARX ET CASTRA EXPUGNATA,
TESTE GALLO.

Namur, with the castle and forts taken in sight of the French.

On the falling part of the pyramid is this inscription :

LABENTIS MONARCHIÆ PRINCIPIUM.

The beginning of the fall of that monarchy.

On the base are these words,

MOSA AC SAMBRA LIBERATIS.

The Maes and the Sambre delivered.

200. 7. The Province of Namur represented by a woman crowned with turrets, holding in her hand a shield, on which are the arms of the Province, and sitting between the Sambre and the Maes. With this legend round the medal.

PROVINCIA RESTITUTA.

The province restored.

The year is set down in the exergue :

MDCXCV.

Reverse : A pyramid between two women, one representing the Goddess of War, and the other Fame ; both of them point to this inscription on the pyramid.

NAMURCUM INDEFESSA VIRTUTE FÆDERATORUM ET REDDI ET VINCI POTUISSE, VILLAREGIUS DUX GALLORUM LIBERATIONEM FRUSTRA TENTANS, CUM INGENTI CENTUM MILLIUM HOMINUM EXERCITU TESTIS ESSE VOLUIT.

That the city of Namur could be forced to surrender by the indefatigable courage of the Allies, Villeroi, the French General would be a witness, with an army of a hundred thousand men, who were not able to deliver it.

On the edge of the medal is the following chronograph.

ERIPITVR GALLIS VRBS AC CASTELLA NAMVRCI,
HO C, REX ANGLE POTES, TV QVOQVE, BOLE,
POTES.

The city and castle of Namur taken from the French, by the King of England, and the Elector of Bavaria.

201. 8. King William on horseback in a Roman dress, with rays round his head : The city of Namur (NAMURCUM) is seen at a distance. The inscription is in the exergue :

GALLOS EJECIT, HISPANOS RESTITUIT, HOSTES TERRUIT, SOCIOS FIRMAVIT, ASSERTOR ORBIS.

He has driven away the French, restored the Spaniards, terrified the enemies, confirmed the Allies, this deliverer of the universe.

Reverse : Fame flying ; and underneath this legend :

GUILLELMO III. MAXIMO ALTERIUS ORBIS REGI, TOTIUS PATRIÆ VINDICI, RESTITUTORI, HERCULI REDIVIVO, IMPERATORI, PIO, FELICI, INCLYTO, IN ÆTERNAM MEMORIAM, LUBENS LITAT, DEDICAT, CONSECRATQUE.

An eternal monument, freely consecrated to the new Hercules the most great William III, King of the new world, the deliverer and defender of his country, a General, no less illustrious by his piety, than by his glorious deeds.

9. The Netherlands represented by a woman kneeling down before an altar, and offering perfumes to King William (GUILLELMUS REX) and Maximilian Emanuel of Bavaria (MAXIMILIANUS EMANUEL BAVARIÆ) whose pictures are placed on a pedestal, by which she testifies her gratitude to them for the taking of Namur. The legend, which is in the exergue, is borrowed from Virgil, Æn. VI. ver. 842.

JUSTI DUO FULMINA BELLI.

The two thunderbolts of a just war.

Reverse : The plan of the city, castle, and all the outworks of Namur ; with this legend round it :

NAMURCUM RECEPTUM.

Namur retaken.

In the front is the God of Maes resting upon his urn, and holding a rudder in his hand ; with these words in the exergue :

IN SOLIDO RURSUS FORTUNA LOCAVIT,
CICXCXCV.

Fortune has put him again in a state of security.
1692.

10. Hercules clothed with the skin of the Nemean lion, stands between a dragon and Cerberus the three headed dog, and holds in his hands the pictures of the King of England and the Elector of Bavaria, round which are these inscriptions :

WILHELMUS III, DEI GRATIA, MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ REX.

MAXIMILIANUS EMANUEL, DEI GRATIA, BAVARIÆ ELECTOR.

William III, by the grace of God, King of Great-Britain.

Maximilian Emanuel, by the grace of God, Elector of Bavaria.

Round the whole are these words :

PROPUGNATORES ORBIS.

To the protectors of the world.

As to shew that this is no court-flattery, the following words are put in the exergue :

TESTANTUR FACTA TRIUMPHI.

Their triumphs are proofs of their deeds.

Reverse : The city of Namur with all its fortifications, and this legend round ; which is continued in the exergue :

NON AURO, VIRTUTE DUCUM NAMURCUM RECEPTUM, MDCXCV.

Namur retaken, not by dint of gold, but by the courage of the Generals, 1695.

Round the edge of the medal is this Chronogram, which the engraver has omitted :

REX ANGLVS FVSO GAVDENT BAVARVSQVE NAMVRCO.

Namur subdued by the King of Great-Britain, and the Elector of Bavaria.

11. King William's bust, with this legend :

GULIELMUS, MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ, FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ REX.

William, King of Great-Britain, France and Ireland.

Reverse : The siege of Namur, with this legend, which is continued in the exergue :

NAMURCUM RECUPERATUM, 1695. DIE I. SEPTEMBRIS.

Namur retaken, September the 1st, 1695.

205. 12. King William's bust, crowned with laurel. The legend contains his usual titles.

Reverse: The province of Namur represented by a woman, who on her knees delivers the keys of the City to the King of Great Britain. That Prince is in a Roman dress, and at his feet are two urns, representing the Maes and the Sambre. The City of Namur is seen in the offing. The legend is as follows:

FLOREM GALLIÆ, C. MILLIA MILITUM ELUDIT WILHELMI VIRTUS, URBIS, ARCIS, CASTRI NAMURCI VICTOR, MDCXCV.

The valour of William disappoints an army of an hundred thousand men, the flower of the French troops, by forcing the city, castle and citadel of Namur to surrender in their fight, 1695.

PLATE XIX. Of the medals of King WILLIAM III.

ALL the medals in this plate were occasioned by the peace of Ryfwyck, the treaty being signed by England, Spain, and the United Provinces, September the 1st, 1697, and some time after by the other Powers at war.

206. 1. King William's bust, with his usual titles round it: Reverse: Great Britain represented by a woman sitting, having on her head a naval crown, and in her hand a trident; she leans on a buckler, whereupon are engraved the crosses of England and Scotland: The legend, continued in the exergue, is as follows:

RESTITUTORI BRITANNIÆ, MDCXCVII.
To the restorer of Great Britain, 1697.

207. 2. King William's head, with this legend: GULIELMUS III, DEI GRATIA, MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ, FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ REX, FIDEI DEFENSOR, PIUS, AUGUSTUS.
William III, by the grace of God, King of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, pious, august.

The reverse is entirely filled up with the following inscription:

WILHELMO, PRINCIPI MAXIMO, REGI SAPIENTISSIMO, IMPERATORI EXERCITUM, AUTHORI FœDERUM, AC CONSERVATORI, RESTAURATORI PACIS, MDCXCVII.

To William, the greatest of Princes, the wisest of Kings, chief commander of the armies, the promoter and assessor of treaties, the restorer of peace, 1697.

208. 3. The King of Great Britain led in triumph to the Temple of Glory through several triumphal arches raised to his honour, with the loud acclamations of all nations (ACCLAMATIBUS POPULIS UNIVERSIS) as is expressed in the exergue. The two following Latin verses fill up the whole round of the medal:

REX SUA DONARI QUAMQUAM VETAT ACTA TRIUMPHIS, LIBERA FAMA TAMEN SOLA HAC IN PARTE REPUGNAT.

Though the King refuses those triumphs due to his glorious deeds; yet fame, who knows no constraint, refuses, but in this particular only, to comply with his desire.

The reverse contains only the following inscription, surrounded with a garland of olive branches:

LIBERAVIT GENTEM SUAM,
ACQUISIT SIBI REGNA,
SERVAVIT SOCIOS,
INJECIT FœCEN LICENTIÆ,
ORBI RESTITUIT PACEM,
MDCXCVII.

*He delivered his nation,
Gained kingdoms for himself,
Saved his allies,
Repressed licentiousness,
Restored peace in the world.
1697.*

The medal of Numb. 6. is exactly the same with this, except that there is no garland round the inscription in the reverse.

4. King William's bust, crowned with laurel: The legend;

INVICTISSIMUS GULIELMUS MAGNUS.
The invincible William the Great.

Reverse: Four hands joined together, with this legend, imitated from Virgil, Æn. XI. ver. 292.

CœUNT IN FœDERA DEXTRÆ.
They join hands in token of peace and union.

5. The same head and legend. Reverse: A helmet thrown into a field, and out of which grow several ears of wheat, with this legend round it: where plenty is meant by the goddess Ceres, who presided over the harvest, and is therefore on some ancient medals represented crowned with ears of corn.

PACIS ALUMNA CERES.
Peace is the mother of plenty.

The date is in the exergue:

MDCXCVII.

6. This has been mentioned after Number 3. 211.

7. The King's bust, with his usual titles. Reverse: The same as in Number 5, with this difference, that the helmet rests upon a cornucopia, or horn of plenty: The legend is also the same, and in the exergue are these words, over the initial letters of the engraver's name, Nicholas Chevalier:

PAX RYSWYKENSIS, MDCXCVII.
The peace of Ryfwyck, 1697.

8. King William's bust, crowned with laurel; the same legend as in Numb. 4. The King's palace at Ryfwyck, near the Hague; with these words over it:

PAX HUIC DOMUI.
Peace be to this house.

That palace is also called the castle or palace of Neuburgh, because when King William's grand-father built it, the Duke of Neuburgh laid the first stone.

In the exergue is the following inscription:

PAX GENERALIS IN ARCE RYSWYK, DOMO PRINCIPIS ARAUSIONIS, MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ REGIS, MDCXCVII.

The general peace, concluded in the castle of Ryfwyck, the King of Great-Britain's palace, 1692.

9. The same bust and titles as in Number 7. Reverse: A dove holding an olive branch in her bill, flies over a calm sea. The rainbow is seen at a distance; with this legend:

MANSURÆ NUNCIA PACIS.
The messenger of a lasting peace.

In the exergue:

PAX RYSWYKENSIS, MDCXCVII.
The peace of Ryfwyck, 1697.

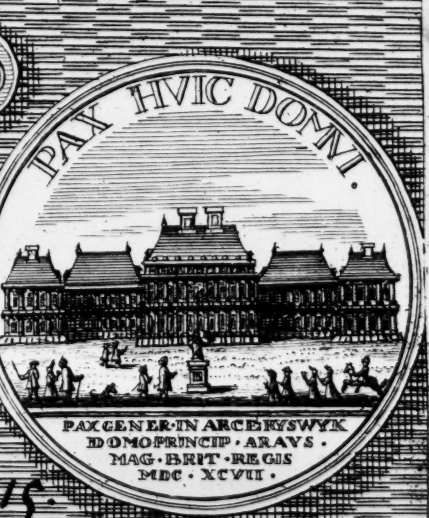
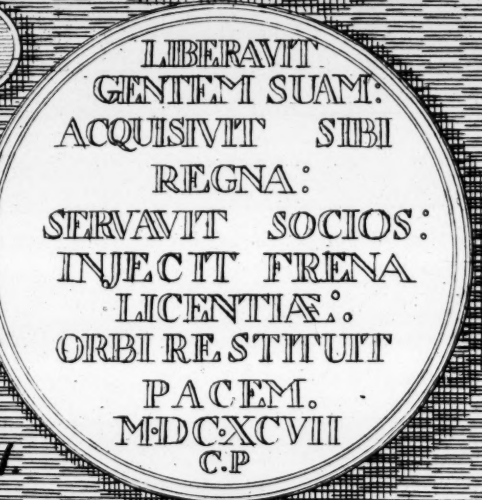
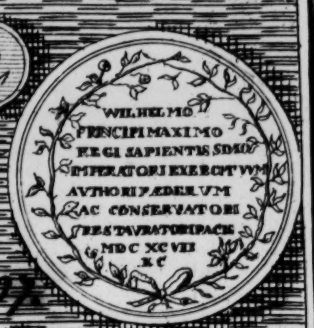
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214. 10. On the face, Europa crossing the Cretan sea on the back of a white bull; a dove flies to her, and brings her an olive-branch, the symbol of peace; with this motto round it:

QUANTARUM NUNCIA RERUM!
How great the news she brings!

The date is in the exergue:

MDCXCVII.

Reverse: The same as in Number 8.

215. 11. King William's bust, crowned with laurel: The legend:

INVICTISSIMUS GUILLELMUS MAGNUS.
The invincible William the Great.

Reverse: The same as the face in Number 10.

216. 12. The same bust and legend:

Reverse: The lion of Great-Britain crowned, holding in his right claw an olive branch, and in the left, which he rests upon a globe, on which is engraved the word EUROPA, a sword and a pair of scales: The legend:

HINC PAX, UNDE ÆQUITAS.
Peace and equity spring from the same source.

This emblem is applied to the King of Great-Britain in the exergue:

ANGLORUM GLORIA REGE WILHELMO III,
MDCXCVII.

Great-Britain's glory, under King William III, 1697:

PLATE XX. Of the medals of King WILLIAM III.

217. 1. THIS, and some of the following medals, were struck upon the taking of Namur, by the troops of the Allies commanded by King William. On the face is the bombarding of Brussels, with this legend round it.

MOMORDIT LAPIDEM.
He has bit the stone.

In the exergue:

BUXELLÆ A GALLO FRUSTRA IGNE TENTATÆ,
XIV AUGUSTI MDCXCV.

*Brussels unsuccessfully bombarded by the French,
August 14, 1695.*

Reverse: The city of Namur, with this legend:

AMAT VICTORIA TESTES.
Victory loves to have witnesses.

And as the French thought they had rendered the place impregnable, by the works they had raised about it, the following words are put in the field:

VICTA EST QUÆ VINCI NON POTERAT.
Thus was the (pretended) invincible vanquished.

The following inscription is in the exergue:

NAMURCUM RECEPTUM A BRITANNO ET
BAVARO, SPECTANTE GALLO CUM C
MILIBUS ARMATORUM. 1 SEPTEMBRIS,
MDCXCV.

*Namur retaken, by the King of Great-Britain, and the
Electors of Bavaria, in the presence of a French army
of a hundred thousand men, September 1, 1695.*

218. 2. King William's bust crowned with laurel; and this legend round it.

GULIELMUS III, DEI GRATIA, MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ, FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ REX,
FIDEI DEFENSOR.

William III, by the grace of God, King of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, defender of the faith.

Reverse: The siege of Namur, with this legend, which is continued in the exergue:

VI IGNIS ET ENSIS NAMURCUM RECEPTUM,
MDCXCV.

Namur retaken by dint of fire and sword, 1695.

3. The King's bust, crowned with laurel: The legend: 219.

WILHELMUS III, DEI GRATIA, ANGLIÆ, SCOTIÆ, FRANCIÆ, ET HIBERNIÆ REX,

William III, by the grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland.

Reverse: The city and castle of Namur, seen at a distance. In the front, two men on one side, and three on the other, pulling a rope, and breaking it: The two stand firm, but the three are ready to fall backwards. These emblems are the foundation of the quibble or pun, which is in the legend, and cannot be expressed in English:

CO NAMUR.
We endeavour.

That word being divided into two, as it is here, may also signify,

COMITATUS NAMURCI.
The county of Namur.

The day on which Namur surrendered is set down in the exergue:

I. SEPTEMBRIS, MDCXCV.
September the 1st, 1695.

4. Besides the advantage which King William reaped from the taking of Namur, by which he made Lewis XIV. feel the weight of his arms, it afforded him also a favourable opportunity to be revenged of the proceedings of the French towards the garrisons of Deinse and Dixmuyden, which they refused to ransom, and had even sent to the frontiers of Spain, in order, as it were, to affront the Confederates. Therefore, as Marshal de Boufflers was coming out of the castle, at the head of the light-horse, he was arrested, pursuant to King William's orders, by Mr. de Dykvelt, between the castle and Fort Koehorn. One may judge what surprize he was under, as well as his officers; they appeared exasperated to the utmost degree, and even dared to range themselves round their General. But Monsieur de l'Estang, Colonel of the King of England's life-guards, who was charged with the execution of this affair, advanced with some of his men between the French Officers and the Marshal, and told him, he had orders to conduct him back into the City. Monsieur de Boufflers being astonished at such a compliment, and wanting to know the reason of it, begged leave to send a Captain to the Elector of Bavaria, which was granted. The officer brought him for answer, that he was arrested by the King of England's order, and he would understand the reasons of it in a proper time; whereupon the prisoner was conducted with his servants to Mr. Dykvelt's house, where he was told, that he would be set at liberty, if he would engage his word to get those garrisons released, which the French so unjustly kept prisoners: Upon his refusal, he was conducted to Maestricht, where he was most sumptuously entertained, as long as he continued a prisoner, which was not a great while; for the King his master having given him leave to engage his word of honour for the release of the garrisons of

L

Deinse

220.

Deinse and Dixmuyden, he was conducted to Dinant, September the 16th, 1695, by a detachment of 200 dragoons. Thus was King William crowned with glory, for taking Namur, in the presence of one hundred thousand French, and France loaded with shame, being obliged to make satisfaction for the violation of her faith: This occasioned the present medal.

King William's bust, crowned with laurel, surrounded with this legend:

INVICTISSIMUS GUILLELMUS MAGNUS.

The invincible William the Great.

Reverse: A trophy pyramid-ways: At the bottom of the pyramid is a cartouch, formed by a snake gnawing its tail: In the cartouch is seen a setting-sun, the emblem of France, with these words round it:

QUI TORRUIT OMNES, OCCIDIT.

It loses its light, after setting the whole world on fire.

Hercules, with his club on his shoulder, sits on one side of the cartouch; on the other side is Truth (represented by a naked woman) who tramples under his feet Fury, another emblem of France. Truth holds a victory in one hand, and with the other she writes the following inscription, part of which is on the pyramid, and the rest on the base of it:

GUILLELMUS MAXIMUS LUDOVICI TYRANNIDIS EXTIRPATOR, MONARCHIAM GALLICAM, PRODITORUM EMPTIONE, PARRICIDISQUE SUIS PERNICIOSAM, RELIQUIS EXOSAM, DEPRESSIT, MDCXCV.

William the Great, the extirpator of the tyranny of Lewis, has humbled the French monarchy, whose treasons and parricides rendered her fatal to her own subjects, and odious to all other nations, 1695.

221. 5. The surrender of Casal in Italy to the Duke of Savoy, September the 1st, 1695, though the city had capitulated the 1st of July, occasioned this and the two following medals, as also the 9th in this plate.

Italy, under the emblem of a woman crowned with turrets, leans on the lap of Victory, which in one hand holds a palm-branch, and in the other a mural crown.

In the offing is the sun setting: Round is this legend:

CARPIMUS OCCIDUO SPERATAM SOLE QUIETEM.

Now the sun is setting, we enjoy the wished for rest.

In the exergue:

SECURITAS ITALIÆ RESTITUTA.

The security of Italy restored.

Reverse: The plan of the city and castle of Casal, drawn on a piece of cloth, supported by three Genii. Lower is the god of the river Po, with a bull's head, as he is represented on ancient medals. He rests on his urn, and holds in his hand broken fetters. Round is this inscription:

GALLORUM ERIDANUS VINCULA RUMPIT OVANS.

The Po triumphant for breaking the fetters, which the French would chain it down with.

This is explained by these words in the exergue:

CASALIS ARMIS FŒDERATORUM RECEPTA, 1695.

Casal retaken by the arms of Confederates, 1695.

The Confederates are mentioned here, because besides the Duke of Savoy's forces, there were in his army, Imperial, Dutch and Spanish troops, with some of other nations.

On the edge of the medal is the following Chronogram, which is pretty dark:

ITALIÆ CVRA GALLVS PROHIBETVR AVARVS;
CLARIVS ET NVNC EST FORTE CASALE MINVS.

*The covetous French are forbidden the care of Italy;
and Casal by losing its fortifications encreases
its glory.*

The demolishing of the fortifications of Casal was one of the articles of the capitulation, which was accordingly done.

6. King William's head, crowned with laurel: The 222 legend:

INVICTISSIMUS GUILLELMUS MAGNUS.

The invincible William the Great.

Reverse: A wild boar, attacked by four dogs; with this legend:

PLURIBUS IMPAR.

Too weak for many.

The date of capitulation of Casal is set down in the exergue.

11 JULII, MDCXCV.

July the 11, 1695.

7. This shall be explained after the ninth medal of 223 this place.

8. For face the same as the reverse in Numb. 6. 224

Reverse: A garland of laurel-branches, surrounding the following inscription:

CASALIVM, ARX MONTIS FERRATI MUNI-
TISSIMA, ITALIÆ CLAVIS, FŒDERATORVM
ARMIS, SUB AUSPICIIS GUILLELMI III,
MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ REGIS, DUC-
TUQUE CELSISSIMI SABAUDIÆ
PRINCIPIS, AD DEDITIONEM
ADIGITUR, MDCXCV.

*Casal, the strongest fortress in Montferrat, the key of
Italy, forced to surrender to the army of the allies,
commanded by the Duke of Savoy, under the
auspices of William III, King of Great
Britain, 1695.*

9. King William's head, crowned with laurel. The 225 legend:

INVICTISSIMUS GUILLELMUS MAGNUS.

The invincible William the Great.

Reverse: The same as in Numb. 8.

7. The assassination-plot, and intended French invasion; of which a full account may be seen in the Reverend Mr. Tindal's Continuation of Rapin's History (Vol. III. p. 312, &c.) occasioned this, and some of the following medals.

King William's bust, crowned with laurel, and for legend his usual titles: He is partly covered with a buckler, in the middle of which is engraved in Hebraic characters the word יְהוָה, in the midst of a very bright light. Round the buckler is this inscription:

NON LÆDITUR, QUEM TEGO.

He is safe whom I protect.

Reverse: Six women (the emblems of the conspiracy) armed with snakes, torches and daggers, signifying poison, fire, and murder. They are ready to attempt the King's life, but are kept back by a string that comes out of a cloud, and is held by the invisible hand of Providence: The legend alludes to this:

DEXTRA LATENS COERCET, MDCXCVI.

An invisible hand prevents them, 1696.

10. The

222.

223.

224.



225.

226.

227. 10. The bust of the same Prince, but without laurels. The legend contains his usual titles.

Reverse: David, being pursued by Saul, his father-in-law, as far as the Wilderness of Ziph, entered in the night-time the King's tent, whilst the guards were asleep, and without doing him any harm, contented himself with taking away his lance and cup, which he shewed him afterwards at a distance, as a proof of his moderation, in order to soften Saul's anger. This explains the meaning of the legend:

PIUS GENER IMPIO SOCERO BONUM PRO
MALO REDDIT, MDCXCVI.

The pious son-in-law returns good for evil to this impious father-in-law, 1696.

For the above-mentioned conspiracy was entered into by King James's knowledge, who was waiting the event at Calais.

228. 11. The heads of Lewis XIV. and James II, with these words round them:

HERODES ATQUE PILATUS.
Herod and Pilate.

Because they had conspired together against the Lord, and against his anointed, as it is written,

ACTORUM IV. 26.
Acts chap. iv. ver. 26.

Reverse: The French fleet, which was to invade England, as soon as the conspirators should have accomplished their horrid attempt, is seen at a distance, ready to sail. The French King and James II, are in the front, within a space inclosed with lath-work, where they consult about the execution of the plot, with Father Peters, who holds a sun in his hand. The legend, which is continued in the exergue, is as follows:

IRRITA CONSPIRATIO ADVERSUS GUILLIELMUM III, ANGLIÆ REGEM, 3 MARTII, 1696.

The conspiracy against William III, King of England, disappointed, March 3d, 1696.

229. 12. The associations entered into by the Lords, the Commons, and others, after that horrid conspiracy, occasioned this medal and the next.

In the front is represented Saul, who throws his halbard at David, in order to kill him, whilst he is playing on the harp before him, but misses him. The legend:

INFECTUM SCELUS.
A crime attempted in vain.

It is easy to understand, that David playing on the harp, which is the emblem of Ireland, represents King William, and that by Saul are meant James II, and his adherents. This is confirmed by these words in the exergue:

LUDOVICI JACOBIQUE REGUM IN MAGNAM
BRITANNIAM CONJURATIO, 1696.

The conspiracy of King Lewis and King James against Great Britain, 1696.

Reverse: A cockade or knot of ribbons, on which are these words in English:

TRINATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR KING WILLIAM III.

The legend round it expresses the end of that association:

DE SERVANDO TAM CARO CAPITE CONJURANT.

They bind themselves by an oath to defend so dear a life.

13. King William's bust crowned with laurel. The legend contains his usual titles. 230.

Reverse: The same as in Number 12.

14. The disappointment of the conspirators, whose wicked design proved fatal to themselves only, is the subject of this medal. 231.

King William's bust crowned with laurel; and his usual titles round it.

Reverse: A column against which arrows, swords, and flames, come and break themselves, without hurting it in the least: Round it are these words.

FRUSTRA, SED NON IMPUNE PETEBANT.

They attacked it in vain, but went not unpunished.

The exergue shews that this is meant of the Conspirators:

CONJURATIO DETECTA PUNITAQUE, 1696.
The conspiracy discovered and punished, 1696.

PLATE XXI. Of the medals of King WILLIAM III.

ALL the medals in this plate were struck to celebrate the memory of the peace of Ryswick.

1. The front is the same with the reverse of Number 12. in the PLATE XIX. 232.

Reverse: The same as in Number 10. of PLATE XIX.

2. The Palace of Ryswick, before which appear peace and plenty joining hands: Between them there is a terrestrial globe, and on each side of them the lion of Great-Britain, and that of the United Provinces, as is plain from the respective arms each of the lions holds with his claws. Round the whole is this legend: 233.

JURAE AB HAC TERRA CÆTERA TERRA
PETET.

This land shall from henceforth determine the rights of all other lands.

That is to say, of all the Christian States in Europe.

In the exergue:

PAX RISVICENSIS. MDCXCVII.
The peace of Ryswick, 1697.

The reverse is intirely filled up with this long inscription.

COMITIA PRO PACE GENERALI PRINCIPES FÆDERATORUM INTER ET GALLORUM REGEM, IN ARCE RYSWICK DOMO REGIA GUILLIELMI III, PRINCIPIS ARAUSIONIS, MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ REGIS HOLLANDIÆ GUBERNATORIS, GENERALISQUE DITIONIS ORDINUM GENERALIUM, CONSTITUTA SUNT MENSE APRILI, MEDIATORE CAROLO XI, SUECIÆ REGE QUO DEFUNCTO XVII KALENDAS MAJI, CAROLO XII, FILIO EJUS, SUECIÆ REGE MEDIATORE, APERTA SUNT VII IDUS MAJI; PACIQUE SUBSCRIPTUM FUIT A GALLIA, ANGLIA, HOLLANDIA, HISPANIA, XII KALENDAS OCTOBRIS, AC DENIQUE A GERMANIA III KALENDAS NOVEMBRIS, MDCXCVII.

The congress for a general peace, assembled at the palace of Ryfwick, the royal seat of William III, Prince of Orange, King of Great-Britain, Stadtholder of Holland, and Captain General of the States-General, in the month of April, under the mediation of Charles XI, King of Sweden, who dying the 15th of the same month, the congress was opened the 13th of May, under the mediation of Charles XII, King of Sweden; and the peace was signed by France, England, Holland and Spain, the 12th of September, and at last by Germany, the 10th of October, 1697.

234. 3. Mars the god of war sitting on a heap of arms, next to a kind of trophy composed of several sorts of instruments of Agriculture, and supported by the Gods of peace. To the trophy is affixed a board on which is the following inscription.

PAX RYSWICENSIS, 1697.
The peace of Ryfwick, 1697.

Round the medal is this legend :

SIC REDIT ALMA QUIES.

Thus is a happy tranquillity restored to us.

Reverse : A Caduceus, or Mercury's wand, the emblem of peace, seems to fall from heaven on that part of the terrestrial globe, which contains Europe (EUROPA :) On the top of the Caduceus is the word JEHOVAH in Hebrew characters. Round the whole is this legend, from Virgil (Ecl. IV. ver. 7.)

CÆLO DILABITUR ALTO.
She is sent to us from heaven.

On the edge of the medal are these words from Silius Italicus, de Bell. Pun. lib. X. ver. 596, 597.

PAX UNA TRIUMPHIS INNUMERIS POTIOR.
One peace alone is better than innumerable triumphs.

235. 4. The temple of Janus, shut up, as it used to be at Rome, when they enjoyed an universal peace : The legend :

PACE TERRA MARIQUE PARTA, JANUS
CLUSUS.

The temple of Janus is shut up, because peace was obtained both by land and by sea.

Reverse : Plenty and peace holding each other by the hand. Peace sets fire to a heap of arms. Behind both there is an altar with fire upon it. Round the whole is this legend :

FELIX TEMPORUM REPARATIO.
The happy restoration of affairs.

On the edge of the medal is this line from Virgil, Ecl. IV. ver. 6.

JAM REDIT ET VIRGO, REDEUNT SATURNIA
REGNA.

After a comes again upon earth ; the golden age shall now return.

236. 5. This is a gold medal, the sides of which are transposed in the plate ; it was struck by order of the Magistrates of Amsterdam, and distributed among the thirty-six members who compose the Common Council of that City. On the front side is Europe (EUROPA) offering perfumes on the altar of peace (PACIS ARA.) The legend :

PAX, ADES, ET TOTO MITIS IN ORBE
MANE.

Come, happy peace, and reign for ever in the world.

Reverse : Peace sitting, with a Cornucopia or horn of plenty at her feet : In one hand she holds a Caduceus, and in the other an olive-branch. In the rim are these words :

TRANQUILLUS GAUDEAT ORBIS.
Let the universe rejoice in peace.

The exergue contains the following inscription :

PAX FRUGIFERA, INTER GALLOS, BATAVOS
BELLIQUE SOCIOS RESTITUTA, CONSULES
SENATUSQUE AMSTELODAMENSES NU-
MISMA HOC CUDI JUSSERUNT,
MDCLXXXVII.

Peace, the mother of plenty, being restored between the French, the Dutch and their allies, the Burgomasters, and senate of Amsterdam, have ordered this medal to be struck in the year 1697.

6. Peace, holding in one hand a horn of plenty, 237. and a Caduceus in the other. The legend :

PAX PUBLICA.
The general peace.

The date, 1697, is in the exergue.

Reverse : Mars chained down, and sitting on a heap of arms, henceforth useless. The legend contains these words from Virgil, Æn. I. ver. 299.

SÆVA SEDET SUPER ARMA.
He is sitting on the cruel arms.

7. This was published by the States of Friesland. 238. In the front is that Province represented by a woman, as appears from the escutcheon which she holds in her hand, and on which are the arms of that Province, and from the word (FRISIA) Friesland written in the exergue. She holds the cap of liberty on the point of a lance : At some distance is seen an open temple : A bust, with an inscription over the gate, shew it to be the temple of doubled-faced Janus (JANUS BIFRONS) The legend :

APERTO, DIGNA TIMERI.

She is formidable, when (the temple) is open.

Reverse : Several merchant-men are seen in the offering on a calm sea ; the emblem of that tranquillity which peace restored. In the front is the same Province of Friesland, holding a standard after the ancient manner, surmounted with a Caduceus, which is another emblem of peace. She offers libations before the temple of Janus, which is here shut, as an acknowledgment for the happiness she enjoys, as is expressed in the legend :

CLAUSO, PIA, GRATA, FIDELIS.

Pious, thankful, and true, because the temple is shut.

The exergue shews that the peace of Ryfwick is meant here.

PACIS GENERALIS RYSWIKENSIS, MDCXCVII.
To the memory of the general peace, concluded at Ryfwick, in the year 1697.

8. The palace of Ryfwick in the front, and the city of Delft seen in the offing. Flame flying through the air to carry the news of the peace (PAX.) The legend is in the exergue :

PAX RYSVICENSIS.
The peace of Ryfwick.

Reverse : Peace, holding an olive branch in one hand, and in the other the escutcheons of the several powers, who were reconciled by the late treaty, all tied to the same string. In the round is this legend :

CONCORDI PACE LIGABO.

I shall unite them together by a peace, where union shall reign.

On

237.

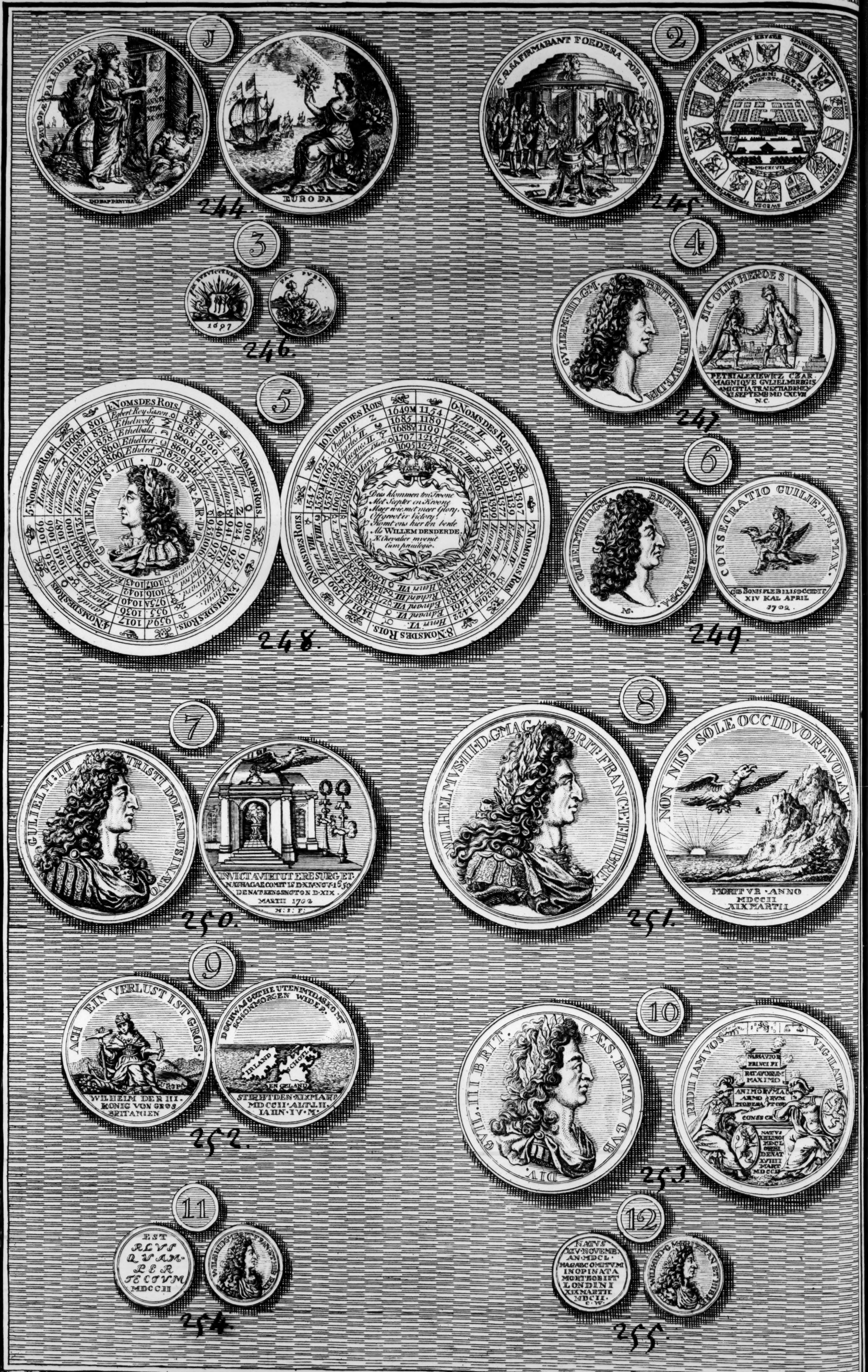
238.



39.

MEDALS of KING WILLIAM III.

Plate XII



Impensis J. & P. Knapton Londini.

For M. Lindal's Continuation of M. Rapin's History of England.

A. Bafire Sculp.

On the edge of the medal are these words :

ET PACEM ET OTIUM DABO IN ISRAEL, PARALIPOMENON XXII.

I will give peace and quietness unto Israel, 1 Chronicles xxii. 9.

240. 9. Peace, lying down under an olive-tree, with this legend, which is continued in the exergue :

NUNQUAM VIOLETUR AB ÆVO, TRANQUILLITAS REDUX.

Let the publick tranquillity, now restored again, be never disturbed again.

Reverse : Mercury and peace tying with an olive branch a terrestrial globe, broke or open at the place where Europe (EUROPA) lies. The sense of this emblem is explained in the legend :

NE TOTA DEHISCAT.

Left it should burst quite open.

The following words are in the exergue :

PAX RYSWICKENSIS, CONCLUSA MEDIANTE SUECIA, 1697.

The peace of Ryswyck concluded by the mediation of Sweden, 1697.

241. 10. The palace of Ryswyck, with the court and gardens. The legend, which is continued in the exergue, runs thus :

VILLA REGIS RISVICANA, THEATRUM PACIS, MDCXCVII.

The royal palace of Ryswyck, the scene of peace, 1697.

Reverse : The imperial eagle on a cloud ; on her sides two Genii supporting the escutcheons of France, Castile, Ireland, Savoy, and the United Provinces, all tied to the same chain : The legend ;

PAX GERMANICA, GALLICA, HISPANICA, ANGLO-LICA, SABAUDICA, BELGICA.

The peace between Germany, France, Spain, England, Savoy, and the United Provinces.

242. 11. As the gold medal, described in Number 9, was presented to the Counsellors of Amsterdam in a silver box, we find sometime the bottom and cover of this box joined together in the form of a medal. One of the sides represents the new coat of arms of that city, crested with an Imperial Crown, and placed between the escutcheons of the four Burgomasters who reigned that year ; they were, Messieurs John Hudde, John Corver, James Boreel, Lord of St. Agatha, and Francis de Vicq ; these arms are tied to two bundles of birchen rods, with an ax bound up in the middle of each, the ensigns of that eminent dignity. The thirty-six escutcheons, which form a cordon round the rim of the medal, are those of the Counsellors or Aldermen of the City for that year. Their names are as follows :

John Huydekoper, Knight, Lord of Marseveen, &c. Doctor of Law.

John Corver, Doctor of Law.

John Audde.

James Boreel, Lord of St. Agatha, Doctor of Law.

Nicholas Witsen, Doctor of Law.

Nanning Kloeck, Doctor of Law.

Cornelius Valkenier.

John Six, Lord of Wimmenum and Vromade.

Egbert de Vry.

Francis de Vicq.

Gerard Hooft, Doctor of Law.

John de Vries.

James Hinlopen, Doctor of Law.

Theodore Bas, Doctor of Physick.

Hadrian Bakker, Doctor of Law.

Jerom de Haze Georgio, Doctor of Law.

Peter Reaal, Lord of Vreeland,

Francis de Vroed, Doctor of Law.

Daniel Bernard, Lord of Kattenbroek.

Walter Valkenier.

John van Oosterwyk.

Conrad Burg, Doctor of Law.

Daniel Hochepped.

James Scott.

Theodore Munter, Doctor of Law.

Gerbrand Pankras, son of Michael.

John Deutz, Lord of Assendelft, and Doctor of Law.

Quirinus van Streyn, Doctor of Law.

John Geelvink, Doctor of Law.

Ferdinand van Collen, Doctor of Law.

Henry Hudde.

Cornelius Bors van Waveren, Doctor of Law.

John Blaaw, Doctor of Law.

James Elias.

Nicholarran Bambeek, Doctor of Law.

Jasper van Collen, Doctor of Law.

Reverse : The ancient escutcheon of the city of Amsterdam, with this motto round it :

TENET ÆQUORA TUTA.

She provides for the security of navigation.

12. This medal represents one of the interviews which the late Earl of Portland had with Marshal de Boufflers, between the two camps of the Allies and the French, in order to remove the difficulties which retarded the conclusion of the peace. They both appear here standing, in a Roman dress ; at their feet are the escutcheon of Germany, England, France, and the United Provinces ; they seem to point with their fingers at the wonderful growing of an olive-tree, which shoots forth from the midst of these escutcheons. The legend, which is continued in the exergue, is as follows :

INTER CASTRA EX LAURIS OLEA, PACE GENERALI IN EUROPA.

The olive-tree shoot forth from the laurels, between the two camps, by the general peace of Europe.

Reverse : Peace holding justice by the hand, presents her to Europe, who is represented sitting.

The legend :

JUSTICIA PACE EUROPE REDDITA.

Justice re-established in Europe by peace.

The date is in the exergue :

MDCLXXXVII.

PLATE XXII. Of the medals of King WILLIAM III.

THE three first medals of this plate relate also to the peace of Ryswyck.

1. This was struck by the city of Dordrecht in Holland. The face represents peace crowned, shutting the temple of Janus, on one of the gates of which is this inscription : ANNO MDCXCVII. Mars lies chained to the columns of the temple. In the off-sings is seen a smooth sea covered with ships. Behind peace stands Mercury, having at his feet a terrestrial globe, and a horn of plenty. He holds in his hand a role of parchment, on which are written these words :

EUROPE PAX REDDITA.

Peace restored to Europe.

M

The

The exergue contains only the Engraver's name.

Reverse: Europe with an olive branch in one hand, and a horn of plenty in the other, is sitting on the sea-shore, where several ships are seen at sea under sail. In the exergue is only this word:

EUROPA.

Europe.

245. 2. The Plenipotentiaries of the several powers who concluded the peace shut the temple of Janus, as appears from the inscription over the gate:

JANO SACRUM.
Dedicated to Janus.

Before it is an altar, at the foot of which lies a sow, just immolated: The legend is borrowed from this line of Virgil, *Æn. VIII. ver. 641.*

CÆSA CONFIRMANT FÆDERA PORCA.

They confirm their alliance by the sacrifice of a sow.

In order to understand this, it must be observed, that antiently among the Romans, the Sabines, and the nations of Germany, they used to confirm alliances by sacrificing a sow: Which custom Livy (*Lib. 1. Cap. xxiv.*) traces up as high as the first treaty entered into by the Romans, which was that they made with the people of Alba. The Priest, in whose presence the two nations swore to perform the treaty, said, *let he who shall first break this treaty, be so struck by Jupiter, as I shall strike this sow*, and upon that he killed the victim.

The reverse contains in a ring round the medal, the arms of the Emperor, KEYRER, Spain, SPANGIEN, Brandeburgh, BRANDENBURG, the Palatinate, PALTZ, Saxony, SAXEN, Bavaria, BEYEREN, England, ENGLAND, Sweden, SWEDEN; of the seven Provinces, 7. PROVINCIEN, the Spanish Netherlands, SPAANSCH NEDERLANDEN, the Empire, T'RYK, Lorrain, LOTHARINGEN, Savoy, SAVOYEN, and France, VRANCK-RYK. In the middle of the field is the palace of Ryfswick, and this legend round it:

RYSWICK, GUILLELMI III, DEI GRATIA, MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ ETC. REGIS PALATIUM.

Ryfwick, the palace of William III, by the grace of God, King of Great-Britain, &c.

The date is in the exergue:

MDCXCVII.

246. 3. The arms of the village of Ryfswick set against a trophy, with this inscription in the round:

PAX RYSWICCENSIS.
The peace of Ryfswick.

In the exergue:

1697.

Reverse: Peace sitting, holding an olive branch in one hand, and a horn of plenty in the other: With this legend:

PAX PUBLICA.
The general peace.

247. 4. The glorious success of King William, who by his courage and conduct, and by the assistance of the Dutch, as well as by the concurrence and affection of the British Nation, weary of the arbitrary proceedings of James II, had found means to get himself acknowledged the lawful King of Great-Britain, spread his reputation throughout all Europe, even to the remotest parts of the North. So that the Czar of Muscovy not only sent a solemn embassy to the Republic of the United Provinces, to testify his esteem for them, but would also go thither himself. He went incognito

with the Ambassadors, and had an interview with King William at Utrecht, September the 1st, 1697; on which occasion the Czar gave him the greatest tokens of esteem: He told his British Majesty, that the desire he had to see him was the only and true motive of the great and difficult journey he had undertaken; and not the curiosity to travel through the several countries of Europe, in order to admire the wonders of them. That he preferred above the conquest of Azoph, the defeat of the Tartars, and all his victories, the happiness of seeing a Prince, whose heroic actions first inspired him with a desire to signalize himself by extending the limits of his Dominions at the expence of his enemies, and that the King was therefore to be considered as the first cause of the Czar's triumphs. The present medal was struck on occasion of this extraordinary interview.

The front represents the King's bust crowned with laurel, and this legend round it:

GUILIELMUS III, DEI GRATIA, MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ, FRANCIÆ, ET HIBERNIÆ REX, FIDEI DEFENSOR, PIUS, AUGUSTUS.

William III, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, pious, august.

Reverse: The King receiving the Czar at the gate of his palace, with these words in the rim:

SIC OLIM HEROES.

Thus acted the ancient heroes.

The city of Utrecht is seen in the offings. In the exergue is the following inscription.

PETRI ALEXIEWICZ CZAR MAGNIQUE GULIELMI REGIS AMICITIA TRAJECTI AD RHENUM, XI. SEPTEMBRIS, MDCXCVII.

The friendly interview between the Czar Peter Alexiewicz and King William the Great, at Utrecht, September 1st, 1697.

All the following medals in this plate were struck on a very melancholy occasion, I mean the death of the great King William.

5. In the middle of the field is the King's bust, crowned with laurel, and this inscription round it: 248.

GULIELMUS III, DEI GRATIA, BRITANNIÆ REX, ARAUSIONENSIIUM PRINCEPS, BELGII GUBERNATOR.

William III, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, Prince of Orange, and Governor of Holland.

Round the bust are set down in five circles the names of the twenty-five Kings of England, from Egbert the Saxon King, to Stephen, who died in the year 1154. Their characters are expressed by the planets, and on one side of their names is the day of their accession to the throne, and on the other the year of their death. We shall set down here their names, with the dates annexed. As to the planets expressing their respective characters, we shall just name them; but as we do not pretend to any skill in judicial astrology, we shall leave it to those who are acquainted with that wonderful science, to shew how the character of each King is justly expressed by the planet affixed to his name.

Began to Reign.	Names of the Kings.	Planets.	Died.
801.	EGBERT Roi Saxon. ROBERT a Saxon King.	Sol or the Sun.	838.
838.	ETHELWOLF.	Jupiter.	858.
858.	ETHELBALD.	Luna.	860.
860.	ETHELBERT.	Luna.	866.
866.	ETHELRED.	Mars.	872.
872.	ALFRED.	Sol.	900.
			900. Ed-

King WILLIAM III.

39

Began to Reign.	Names of the Kings.	Planets.	Died.
900.	EDWARD.	Jupiter.	924.
924.	ETHELSTAN.	Mercury.	941.
941.	EDMUND.	Luna.	946.
946.	EDRED.	Mercury.	955.
955.	EDWIN.	Venus.	959. d.
959.	EDGAR.	Jupiter.	955.
978.	EDWARD.	Mars.	975 A.
978.	ETHELRED.	Mars.	1016
1016.	EDMUND.	Mercury.	1017.
1017.	CANUTE.	Sol.	1036.
1036.	HAROLD.	Mercury.	1040.
1040.	HARDY CANUTE.	Luna.	1042.
1042.	ALFRED.	Sol.	1043.
1043.	EDWARD II.	Luna.	1066.
1066.	HAROLD.	Jupiter.	1666. M.
1066.	GUILLAUME I. William I.	Sol.	1087.
1087.	GUILLAUME II. William II.	Saturn.	1100.
1100.	HENRY I.	Jupiter.	1135.
1135.	ETIENNE. Stephen.	Jupiter.	1154.

This is continued in the reverse.

1154.	HENRY II.	Jupiter.	1189.
1189.	RICHARD.	Mars and Jupiter.	1199.
1199.	JEAN. John.	Mars.	1216.
1216.	HENRY III.	Jupiter.	1272.
1272.	EDWARD III. or I, since the Conquest.	Mercury.	1307. I.
1307.	EDWARD IV. or II.	Mercury.	1326. d A.
1326.	EDWARD V. or III.	Luna.	1377.
1377.	HENRY III.	Mars.	1413.
1413.	HENRY V.	Mars.	1422.
1422.	HENRY VI.	Mercury.	1461.
1461.	EDWARD VI. or IV.	Mercury and Jupiter.	1483. t.
1483.	RICHARD III.	Mercury.	1485. M.
1485.	HENRY VII.	Sol.	1509.
1509.	HENRY VIII.	Mercury.	1547.
1547.	EDWARD VIII. or VI.	Luna.	1553. M.
1553.	MARIE. Mary.	Mercury.	1558.
1558.	ELIZABETH.	Jupiter and Mercury.	1603.
1603.	JACQUES I. James I.	Mercury.	1625.
1625.	CHARLES I.	Jupiter.	1649. M.
1669.	CHARLES II.	Luna.	1685.
1685.	JAMES II. JACQUES II.	Mercury.	1688.
1689.	GUILLAUME & MARIE. William and Mary.	Sol.	1702.
1689.	MARIE. Mary.	Sol.	1697.

Reverse: In the middle of the field, surrounded with a garland of laurel-branches, surmounted with a crown, are the following lines in Dutch, in verse:

DEES KLOMMEN TEN TROONE
MET SCEPTER EN KROONE:
MAER WIE MET MEER GLORY,
OFF GROOTER VICTORY,
KOMT ONS HIER TEN BERDE;
ALS WILLEM DE DERDE.

All these Princes wore the crown and scepter; but none of them filled the throne with more glory than William III.

Lower are these words:

NICOLAUS CHEVALIER INVENTIT, CUM PRIVILEGIO.

Invented by Nicholas Chevalier, with license (from the Sovereign.)

6. King William's bust, crowned with laurel; and this legend:

GUIELMUS III, DEI GRATIA, MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ, FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ REX, FIDEI DEFENSOR, PIUS, AUGUSTUS.

William III, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, defender of the faith, pious, august.

Reverse: The King mounting up into heaven, sitting on the back of an eagle, in imitation of the practice of the ancient Romans, who consecrated their Emperors by placing them among the gods, which was called *Apotheosis*. The legend:

CONSECRATIO GUILIELMI MAXIMI.

The Apotheosis of William the Great.

In the exergue are these words:

OMNIBUS BONIS FLEBILIS OCCIDIT, XIV. KALENDAS APRILIS 1702.

He died, lamented by all honest men, March the 1st, 1701-2.

7. King William's bust, crowned with laurel: The legend:

GUIELMUS III, TRISTI DOLENDUS IN ÆVO.

William III, to be lamented in these sad times.

Reverse: Two standards, after the ancient manner, planted near the temple of Janus, in the deepening of which is seen a fire kindled on an altar. An eagle flying up to the sky is the subject of the legend, which is in the exergue:

INVICTA VIRTUTE RESURGET.

His invincible courage shall make him revive again.

The eagle represents resurrection; for when the ancient Romans burnt the bones of their great Generals, they caused an eagle to soar up from the midst of the ashes, as it were, to carry the soul of the deceased into heaven. The temple of Janus, which, when shut, is the emblem of peace, being here open, shews that the war was like to break out again very soon, as it happened accordingly.

In the exergue are also these words:

NATUS HAGÆ COMITIS, DIE XIV. NOVEMBRIS,

1650.

DENATUS KENSINGTONI, DIE XIX. MARTIS,

1702.

(Born at the Hague, November 14, 1650.

Died at Kensington, March 1st, 1701-2.

8. The same bust, with this legend:

WILHELMUS III, DEI GRATIA, MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ, FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ REX.

William III, by the grace of God, King of Great-Britain, France and Ireland.

Reverse: The sun setting: An eagle flying to the top of a mountain, seated near the sea-shore: The legend:

NON NISI SOLE OCCIDUO REVOLAT.

He never retires, but when the sun sets.

For,

For, as the eagles never return to their resting places, but when the sun is near setting, so King William did not die till the sun of France was on the point of loosing a great deal of its brightness, by the numerous victories gained over the French in a very short time.

The following inscription, with the engraver's name is in the exergue :

MORITUR ANNO MDCCII, XIX MARTII.

He died in the year 1701-2, the 19 of March.

252. 9. Europe, represented by a woman sitting, with a crown on her head, and at her feet a Cornucopia or horn of plenty. With her right hand she supports an anchor, the symbol of hope; but the anchor is broken, and she holds the broken part of it in her left hand, the emblem of disappointed hope: The legend in the German tongue is as follows:

ACH! MEIN VERLUST IS GROS.

Oh! How great is my loss.

The cause of her grief is explained in the exergue:

WILHELM DER III KONIG VON GROS BRITANNIEN.

William III, King of Great-Britain.

Reverse: The British isles, with the names of the three Kingdoms, ENGLAND, England, SCHOTLAND, Scotland, IRELAND, Ireland; with a sun setting in the sea that furrounds them: Over the whole are these words in High-Dutch:

DOCH WAS GOTT HEUTE NIMT, DAT KOMT SCHON MORGEN WIDER.

But what God takes from us to day, may perhaps be returned to morrow.

The meaning is, that the publick hoped to find in the new Queen of England, what they lost by King William's death.

In the exergue:

STIRBT DEN XIX MART, MDCCII. ALT LI JAHREN, IV MONAT.

Died March the 19, 1701-2, aged 51 years and four months.

253. 10. The King's bust crowned with laurel: The legend:

DIVUS GUILLELMUS III, BRITANNIÆ CÆSAR, BATAVORUM GUBERNATOR.

The Godlike William III, Emperor of Great-Britain, Statholder of Holland.

Reverse: Great-Britain and the United Provinces, represented by two women armed, and distinguished by their respective escutcheons. They are sitting at the foot of a funeral pile, built after the manner of the antients, with sepulchral lamps upon it, which Great-Britain sets fire to with a flambeaux. On the three upper stories of the pile is this inscription:

NASSAVIORUM PRINCIPI, BATAVORUM MAXIMO, ANIMORUM AC ARMORUM MODERATORI CONSECRATUM.

Consecrated to the Prince of Nassau, the greatest of the Hollanders, the ruler of hearts, and arbiter of wars.

The following inscription is on the base of the pile:

NATUS XIII. NOVEMBRIS, MDCL. ORBI DENATUS XVIII. MARTII, MDCCII.

Born November the 14, 1650.

Snatched away from the world March the 19, 1701-2.

Over the pile, in the rim of the medal, is seen part of the zodiac; the rest of the rim is filled up with the following legend, which hints at the dangerous juncture of affairs, in which the King died, and in which Holland had so much reason to fear:

REDII, JAM VOS VIGILATE.

I am gone, 'tis now your duty to be watchful.

11. The bust of the King, armed: The legend; 254.
WILHELMUS III, DEI GRATIA, MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ, FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNÆ REX.
William III, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland.

Reverse: The whole field contains only this inscription:

EST PLUS QUAM PERFECTUM, MDCCII.

He is more than perfect, 1701-2.

12. The same bust and legend: 255.
The reverse is filled up with the following inscription:

NATUS XIV. NOVEMBRIS, MDCL, HAGÆ. COMITUM; INOPINATA MORTE OBIT LONDINI, XIX. MARTII, MDCCII.

Born at the Hague, November the 14, 1650.

Died unexpectedly at London (Kensington) March the 19, 1701-2.

84.



85.



1



256



2



257



3



258



4



259



5



260



6



261



7



262



8



263



9



264



10



265



11



266



12



267

MEDALS of Queen ANNE and King GEORGE I.

PLATE I. Of the medals of Queen ANNE.

256. 1. **T**HE great union which, upon the King's death, appeared to be between the Queen and both Houses of Parliament, that is to say, the whole Nation, occasioned this and the following medal:

The Queen's bust, with the Imperial Crown on her head. The legend:

ANNA DEI GRATIA, MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ,
FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ REGINA.

*Anne, by the grace of God, Queen of Great-Britain,
France and Ireland.*

Reverse: A heart crowned, surrounded with a garland, and rising on a pedestal, on which are these words:

ATAVIS REGIBUS.

Descended from a race of Kings.

The Queen's disposition towards the Nation is expressed by this legend, which is in English:

INTIRELY ENGLISH.

This was an expression used by her Majesty in her first speech to both Houses of Parliament, in which she said, that *her heart was intirely English*, which was looked on as a reflection on the late King, and occasioned much discourses and not a little discontent. (*Continuation of Rapin, Vol. III. p. 540.*)

257. 2. The same bust and legend:

Reverse: A radiant heart surmounted with an imperial crown, and surrounded with a ring formed by twelve other hearts linked together, and placed each upon a rose. In the middle of the circle are these words:

QUIS SEPARABIT?

Who shall divide them?

The foundation of that confidence is explained in the legend on the rim, which is in English:

UNITED BY GOD IN LOVE AND INTEREST.

258. 3. The Queen having appointed Prince George of Denmark, Lord High Admiral and Generalissimo of England, he is represented with these titles in this medal.

The Queen's bust, with the same legend as above.
Reverse: The Prince with these titles:

GEORGIUS, DANIÆ PRINCEPS, MAGNUS ADMIRALIS, ET DUX SUPREMUS ANGLIÆ.

*George, Prince of Denmark, Lord High Admiral,
and Generalissimo of England.*

259. 4. This and the three following medals were struck on the Queen's coronation.

Her Majesty's bust, with her usual titles in the legend.

Reverse: The Queen under the figure of Pallas, striking down with a thunderbolt a two-headed monster. Round the rim are these words:

VICEM GERIT ILLA TONANTIS.

She acts the part of the thundering deity.

In the exergue:

INAUGURATA XXIII. APRILIS MDCCII.

Crowned, April 23, 1702. O. S.

5. This was struck in Germany, and is like the former, except that there is a small difference in the legend of the reverse, which is:

FULMEN GERIT ILLA TONANTIS.

She carries the thunderbolts of the thundering God.

6. The same bust and titles.

Reverse: A heart crowned, in the middle of a garland, with this inscription round it:

INTIRELY ENGLISH.

Round the rim is this legend:

ATAVIS REGIBUS.

Descended from a race of Kings.

In the exergue:

INAUGURATA 23 APRILIS, 1702.

Crowned, April 23, 1702. O. S.

7. This is the same with Number 4, only smaller, and with this difference also, that the legend round the bust contains only these words:

ANNA DEI GRATIA.

Anne by the grace of God.

8. The danger to which the United Provinces were exposed by the encroachments of the French, who were building new forts in their neighbourhood, and seemed to threaten them with an immediate invasion, made the Dutch look upon their country as a new Troy, and upon the assistance offered them by the Queen of Great-Britain, as a palladium, which was a security to them. This is the subject of the present incomparable medallion.

The bust of the Queen with the crown on her head, very richly dressed, having the star of the Order of the Garter on her left side. The legend contains her usual titles.

Reverse: The statue of Pallas, with her lance and shield: The legend contains these words:

NOVÆ PALLADIUM TROJÆ.

The Palladium of new Troy.

9. The French King being determined to settle his grandson, the Duke of Anjou, on the throne of Spain, and to secure also to him all the Dominions of the late King Charles II, of Spain, had seized the greatest part of the Spanish Netherlands: Whereupon the Queen of Great-Britain, the States-General, and other powers declared war against the French. In the first campaign, in 1702, the allies took Keiserweert, in Germany; the city and castle of Venlo, the towns of Stevensweert and Ruremonde, the city and castle of Liege, in the Netherlands. Such glorious success gave the allies the most sanguine hopes, and were immortalized by this medal.

The bust of Queen Anne crowned; the legend:

ANNA, DEI GRATIA, MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ,
FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ REGINA.

*Anne, by the grace of God, Queen of Great-Britain,
France and Ireland,*

Reverse: The siege of the castle of Liege, with this legend round it:

VIRES ANIMUMQUE MINISTRAT.

She gives forces and courage.

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The forces here mentioned are the English troops, which had joined the army of the allies :

In the exergue is this inscription :

CAPTIS COLONIA TRAJANA, VENLO, RURE-
MUNDA STEPHANOVERDA, LEODIO,
MDCCLII.

*Keyersweert, Venlo, Ruremonde, Stevensweerd and Liege,
taken in the year 1702.*

265. 10. The Elector of Cologne had received a French garrison in the city of Bonn, the place of his residence, whence the enemies made excursions into the countries of Berghen, Juliers, Cologne and Cleves, which they ruined by the contributions they levied. This determined the allies to besiege Bonn, which surrendered May 1st, 1703. The present medal was struck upon that occasion.

The Queen's bust, with her usual titles.

Reverse : Bonn besieged ; with this legend, continued in the exergue :

BONA A MALIS EREPTA SOCIALIBUS ARMIS,
IDIBUS MAII, MDCCLIII.

*Bonn snatched from the hands of the wicked by the arms
of the confederates, May 1st, 1703.*

There is in the Latin words a kind of pun, which cannot be translated into English ; for Bona, which is the name of the town, signifies also Goods, which is here opposed to Mala, Evils. It must also be observed that the capitulation was signed 1st of May, but only at eleven of the clock at night, which is the reason why the 1st is set down in the medal.

266. 11. The taking of Huy and Limburg, after the surrender of Bonn, and without any considerable loss on the side of the confederates, occasioned this medal.

The Queen's bust, with her usual titles :

Reverse : A woman on her knees presents three keys to the Duke of Marlborough, who is on horseback, dressed after the Roman manner.

The legend :

SINE CLADE VICTOR.

He conquered without any considerable loss.

For he had just taken three towns, without any loss, to speak of. The names of these three towns are in the exergue :

CAPTIS BONA, HUO, LIMBURGO, 1703.

Bonn, Huy and Limburg taken in the year 1703.

267. 12. This medal, amongst others, was struck upon the occasion of the glorious victory gained by the allies at Blenheim.

The busts of the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, both in armour, the first adorned with the collar of the garter, and the other with that of the golden-fleece.

EUGENIUS DUX SABAUDIÆ.
JOHANNES DUX MARLBOROW.

Eugene Duke of Savoy.

John Duke of Marlborough.

In the exergue is this distich :

HIC POLLUX, HIC CASTOR ADEST, QUOS
GLORIA FRATRES HOOGSTETTEQUE
FACIT : NUNC QUOQUE, GALLE,
TUMES ?

*Behold Pollux and Castor, whom Glory and Hochstet have
made Brothers : Where, Gaul, is now your pride ?*

In the reverse, those two heroes are seen on horseback, in the midst of the field of battle, the enemy's army routed, many battalions and squadrons pushed into the Danube, and the Marshal Tallard surrendering his sword. Above is Fame on the wing to publish this great victory. The legend round it is :

PIACULA TEMERITATIS GALLICÆ.

The French temerity expiated.

And in the exergue :

GALLE, RETRO PROPERA ; VULTUS PERFERRE
DECOROS NON POTES : AUT TUMULUM
SERVITIUMVE VIDE.

*Fly, Gaul ; you cannot bear the aspect of these heroes :
otherwise, death or chains must be your choice.*

PLATE II. Of the medals of Queen ANNE.

1. THE burning, sinking and taking of the Spanish galleons and French fleet at Vigo, are the subject of this and the following medals.

This was made at Leyden, by the engraver, Smeltzing. It represents the burning and taking of the French and Spanish ships in the Bay of Vigo, under the cannon of Redondella and Cannas. In the front are two captives, chained to the pedestal of a triumphal column, adorned with the beaks of ships ; on which is this inscription :

ANNO LIBERTATIS TRIUMPHALI, MDCCLII.

The triumphant year of liberty, MDCCLII.

In the space on each side of the column, and over the ship is,

TROPHÆO HÆC, CÆTERA FLAMMIS.

These for a trophy, to the flames the rest.

One half of the legend round it consists of this verse of Virgil :

HI NOSTRI REDITUS, EXPECTATIQUE TRI-
UMPHI !

This our return, our promis'd triumph this !

The legend of the other half is ;

MEMORIÆ INCENSI CATAPLI AMERICANO-
HISPANICI, ET CLASSIS GALLICÆ AD VIGOS.

*In memory of the burning of Spanish galleons, and the
French fleet at Vigo.*

Reverse : The imperial eagle, the unicorn of England, and the lion of Holland, support a naval crown, adorned with towers, upon which is placed an Ægis, or Pallas's shield, surrounded with thunder-bolts, and French and Spanish colours. This distich forms the legend :

TELA, ROSA, ET MAGNI JOVIS ALES, SIC TIBI,
GALLE, GORGONA DEMONSTRANT ; SIC ET
IBERE, TIBI.

*Thus, Gauls and Spaniards, does the bird of Jove,
Join'd with the darts and rose, your Gorgon prove.*

2. Neptune and Fame, holding a marble leaf, on which are wrote the names of the ships burnt and taken. At the bottom are three Nereides, carrying the arms of the Emperor, England, and Holland. Round it is ;

HIS MILITAT ÆTHER.

For these heav'n wages war.

In the exergue :

OB CLASSEM HOSTIUM DELETAM, GAZASQUE
INDICAS EREPTAS IN PORTU, AD VIGOS,
DIE XXII. OCTOBRI, CIOCCCLII.

*In memory of the fleet of the enemy destroyed, and the
treasures of the Indies taken in the port of Vigo,
October 22, MDCCLII.*

Reverse : The bay of Vigo, with the boom closing the entrance of it, the adjacent forts, and the fleet of the allies, advancing to fight the ships that are in the port. The legend is a verse of Claudian :



1



268



2



269



3



270



4



271



5



272



6



273



7



274



8



275



9



276



10



277



11



278







ET CONJURATI VENIUNT AD CLASSICA
VENTI.

And the combining winds obey their trumpets call.

270. 3. A Victory, fastening a naval crown to a trident over a trophy of arms taken from the enemy: The legend round it;

SPES ET VIRES HOSTIUM FRACTÆ.

The hopes and forces of the enemy destroyed.

And in the exergue:

INCENSA GALLORUM CLASSE, HISPANORUM
OPES AMERICANÆ INTERCEPTÆ.

The French fleet burnt, and the treasures of America taken from the Spaniards.

Reverse: A plan of Vigo, and some adjacent places, as Redondella, Cannas, &c. with the French and Spanish ships on fire. The legend is continued in the exergue:

ANGLORUM ET BATAVORUM VIRTUTE,
AD VIGOS, PORTUM GALICIÆ, 1702.

By the valour of the English and Dutch, at Vigo, a port of Galicia, 1702.

Upon the edge is this verse of Ovid:

DECIDIT IN CASSES PRÆDA PETITA MEOS.

The prey I sought is fall'n into my nets.

271. 4. The bust of Queen Anne, with the legend of her titles.

Reverse: The expedition of Vigo, represented almost in the same manner as in the preceding medals, with these words round it:

GALLORUM, HISPANORUMQUE CLASSE EX-
PUGNATA, COMBUSTA, CAPTA.

The fleet of France and Spain defeated, burnt, and taken.

In the exergue:

BRITANNORUM, BATAVORUMQUE EXPEDI-
TIO AD VIGOS, MDCCII.

Expedition of the English and Dutch to Vigo, MDCCII.

272. 5. The same bust of Queen Anne. On the reverse an Hercules, who after having beat down the dragon, that guards the golden fleece, takes away that rich spoil from the French soldier, who has seized it. The date is in the exergue:

NON DOLO, NEC ARTE; SED APERTO MARTE.
MDCCII.

*Neither by fraud, nor art, but with open force.
MDCCII.*

273. 6. Bust of Queen Anne, crowned, and with the same legend.

On the reverse, the defeat of the French and Spaniards, at Vigo; with this inscription, which ends in the exergue:

CAPTA ET INCENSA GALLORUM ET HISPANORUM CLASSE AD VIGOS, XII OCTOBRIS,
MDCCII.

The fleet of France and Spain, taken and burnt at Vigo, October 12, 1702.

274. 7. The same bust, but not crowned. The expedition of Vigo again represented on the reverse with this legend, also continued in the exergue:

ANGLORUM ET BATAVORUM VIRTUTE INCENSA CLASSE OPES AMERICANÆ INTERCEPTÆ, 1702.

The fleet of the enemy burnt, and the treasures of America taken by the valour of the English and Dutch, 1702.

8, 9, 10, 11. These are silver coins of England, made of the bullion taken from the Spaniards on this occasion: 8, is a shilling; 9, sixpence; 10, a crown, and 11 an half crown. All four have the Queen's bust, with the word Vigo at the bottom of it, to commemorate this success; and the usual legend of the Queen's name and titles, continued round the reverse, with the date 1703.

The reverse is the star of the order of the Garter in the centre of the arms of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, disposed in the form of a cross. To prevent the crown and half-crown from being filed, these words are upon the edges, as usual:

DECUS ET TUTAMEN, ANNO REGNI SECUNDO.

Our glory and defence, the second year of our reign.

PLATE III. Of the medals of Queen A N N E.

1. THIS and the five following medals were also struck on the occasion of the battle of Hochstet. 279.

The busts of Eugene Duke of Savoy (EUGENIUS DUX SABAUDIÆ) Lewis-William Margrave of Baden (LUDOVICUS WILHELMUS MARCHIO BADENSIS) and John Duke of Marlborough (JOHANNIS DUX MARLEBURGHII) in three different borders, supported by two victories. At bottom is a scrole, on which this legend begins, that ends in the exergue:

HIS TUTELARIBUS FRANCONIA SERVATA,
SUEVIA LIBERATA, 1704.

To these defenders Franconia owes her preservation, Swabia her deliverance, 1704.

Round the medal are these words:

PROBATA SOCIORUM VIRTUS FIDESQUE.

The tried valour and fidelity of the allies.

Reverse: A victory sitting, and writing upon a shield the date of the battle (XIII AUGUSTI, the 13 August) to place upon a trophy, which she had just erected on the side of the Danube. The legend is continued in the exergue:

TALLARDO, FRANCIE MARESCHALLO, CUM
MULTIS DUCIBUS, ET X MILLIBUS MILITUM CAPTIS, GALLIS BAVARISQUE
DEVICTIS.

Tallard, Marshal of France, taken prisoner with a great number of officers, and ten thousand soldiers; with the total defeat of the French and Bavarians.

On the edge is this chronogram:

DEFENSA FORTITER CONTRA GALLOS ET BOIARIOS
GERMANIA.

Germany valiantly defended against the French and Bavarians.

2. The Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, upon the point of giving battle, imploring the divine aid on their knees in these words: 280.

UT SESE TERTIUS ADDAT DUX DEUS.

May God vouchsafe to put himself at the head of the army with us.

Reverse: The battle engaged:

AD HOCHSTET, 13 AUGUSTI 1704.

At Hochstet, August 13, 1704.

The rest of the legend is formed by these verses from Virgil, lib. IV. ver. 48, 49.

—SOCIUM COMITANTIBUS ARMIS,
TEUTONICÆ TANTISSE TOLLIT GLORIA REBUS.

With the aid of her allies, Germany raises herself to the height of glory by such great actions.

This

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This medal ends with an inscription on the edge, that alludes to a passage in the gospel of St. John :

EUGENII VIRTUS, CÆLO MISSIQUE JOHANNIS.
The valour of Eugene, and of John sent from heaven.

281. 3. The bust of Queen Anne, with the usual legend, ANNA DEI, &c.

Reverse: The Duke of Marlborough on horseback, leading on his troops to the charge, with this legend:

DE GALLIS ET BATAVIS ITERUM AD DANUBIUM, MALBURGIO DUCE.

Second victory gained over the French and Bavarians, on the banks of the Danube, by the Duke of Marlborough.

[The first at Schellenberg near Donawert.] In the exergue:

DELETO HOSTIUM INGENTI EXERCITU,
MDCCIII.

A vast army of the enemy entirely defeated,
MDCCIV.

282. 4. The same bust, and legend of the Queen's name and titles.

Reverse: England, under the figure of a woman sitting upon a globe, behind which is a shield with the arms of that kingdom: She holds a spear in her right hand, and a victory in her left. At her feet is a captive, chained to a trophy. The inscription is:

DE GALLIS ET BATAVIS AD BLEINHEIM.

The French and Bavarians defeated at Blenheim.

In the exergue:

CAPTIS ET CÆSIS XXX MILLIBUS,
SIGNIS RELATIS CLXIII.
MDCCIV.

*XXX thousand men killed and taken;
CLXIII colours and standards taken from the enemy,*
MDCCIV.

283. 5. Armed bust of Prince Eugene:

EUGENIUS FRANCISCUS DUX SABAUDIÆ, CÆSAREI EXERCITUS GENERALIS COMMENDANS.

Eugene-Francis, Duke of Savoy, Generalissimo of the Imperial army.

Reverse: The angel of the Lord, who, in one night's time, kills an hundred, fourscore and five thousand men in the camp of Sennacherib, King of the Assyrians:

GENII VIRTUTE BONI. II. REGUM 19.

By the virtue of the guardian angel, 2 Kings 19.

The legend of the exergue shews, that this defeat of the Assyrians is compared to that of the enemy at Hochstet:

GALLIS BAVARISQUE CÆSIS, TALLARDO CUM
X MILLIBUS AD HOCHSTADIUM CAPTO.

1704.

The French and Bavarians defeated, Tallard with ten thousand of his troops taken at Hochstet, 1704.

The inscription round the edge calls to mind the victory gained in 1697, by the Prince over the Turks, near Zenta upon the Teisse:

GLORIA AD TIBISCUM HUNGARIÆ PARTA,
RENOVATUR AD DANUBIUM GERMANIÆ.

The glory acquired upon the Teisse in Hungary, renewed in Germany upon the banks of the Danube.

284. 6. Bust of the Duke of Marlborough in armour:

JOHANNES DUX MARLEBURGICUS, ANGLICI
EXERCITUS CAPITANEUS GENERALIS.

John Duke of Marlborough, Captain General of the English army.

Reverse: Mars leaning upon a shield, upon which after the manner of the antient Romans is wrote MARS ULTOR, Mars the Avenger, animates a warrior to battle, who cuts a troop of enemies to pieces. The legend is taken from Ovid:

MIRATUR TELIS ÆMULA TELA SUIS.

He sees with wonder deeds of arms that emulate his own.

In the exergue:

OB GALLOS ET BAVAROS DEVICTOS, TALLARDO DUCE AD HOCHSTADIUM CAPTO.

1704.

The French and Bavarians defeated, and Tallard their General taken at Hochstet, 1704.

And upon the edge:

FORTUNÆ OBSEQUENTI DUCIS FORTISSIMI,
POST PRIMITIAS SCHELLENBERGICAS.

To the constantly auspicious fortune of our valiant General, after his first fruits of it at Schellenberg.

7. The taking of Gibraltar, and the sea-fight that followed it, are the subjects of this, and the two following medals.

Bust of Queen Anne, dressed in her hair with the usual legend of name and titles.

Reverse: Neptune presenting a naval and a mural crown to Great-Britain, who is standing upon the shore under the figure of Pallas, and leaning upon a shield with the royal arms upon it. Round it are these words:

VICTORIÆ NAVALES.

Naval victories.

These victories are mentioned in the exergue in these words:

CALPE EXPUGNATA, ET GALLIS VICTIS.
MDCCIV.

Gibraltar taken, and the French defeated, 1704.

8. The same bust and legend.

Reverse: Great-Britain under the same emblem of Pallas, sitting upon an heap of arms, holding a victory in her left hand, and leaning with her right upon a shield with the arms of the three Kingdoms upon it, is crowned by victory, who is flying over her. Neptune offers her his trident and a naval crown; and by her side on the bank is a trophy with a votive Buckler on it, and this inscription:

GERMANIA SERVATA, GALLIS BIS VICTIS.

Germany preserved, the French twice defeated.

[At Schellenberg, & Hochstet.] Round it is this legend:

MARIS IMPERIUM ASSERTUM, PORTU GIBRALTAR CAPTO, CLASSE GALLORUM FUGATA.

The empire of the sea asserted, Gibraltar taken, the French fleet put to flight.

In the exergue:

VIRTUS ANGLORUM VICTRIX PERPETUA.

1704.

The valour of the English always victorious. 1704.

And upon the edge, these verses in imitation of Horace, Ode VIII. Lib. I.

— GALLICA NUNC LUPATIS
TEMPERET ORA FRÆNIS.

Now let her curb the pride of haughty France.

9. The





287. 9. The same head; and on the reverse a palm-tree, to which are affixed three shields, with the following inscriptions:

DE GALLIS ET BAVARIS AD DONAWERDAM.
DE GALLIS ET BAVARIS ITERUM AD HOCH-
STADIUM.

GERMANIA LIBERATA, HOSTIBUS FUGATIS.
A victory gained over the French and Bavarians at Donawert.

The French and Bavarians defeated a second time at Hochstet.

Germany delivered, the enemy put to flight.

The city of Gibraltar, under the figure of a woman, crowned with towers, sitting at the foot of a palm-tree; and at a distance a battle between two fleets. The legend alludes to an expression of Virgil, *Æneid*. lib. IV. ver. 37, 38.

DIVES TRIUMPHIS ANGLIA:

England rich in triumphs.

Near the shore is a Triton holding a naval crown, and sounds with his shell to proclaim the double advantage gained by the fleet of the allies:

FRETO GADITANO OCCUPATO, CLASSÈ GAL-
LORUM FUGATA, MDCCIV.

The Straits of Gibraltar seized, the French fleet put to flight, 1704.

The edge contains thanksgivings for these successes:

IN OMNI GENTE, QUÆ AUDIERIT NOMEN
TUUM, MAGNIFICABITUR SUPER TE DEUS
ISRAEL.

The God of Israel shall be glorified for thee, by all the nations who shall bear thy name.

288. 10. This medal was occasioned by the forcing of the French lines in Brabant and Flanders.

Queen Anne's head with the usual legend.

On the reverse, the attack of the lines with these words of Virgil:

FORTES FORTUNA JUVAT.

Fortune helps the brave.

Baron Spar, having also forced the lines of Flanders near Fort St. Philip, burnt the guard-houses of the French, and taken several pieces of cannon which they were forced to abandon; the medal includes both these events, as appears from the legend on the exergue:

FOSSIS VALLISQUE HOSTIUM SUPERATIS IN
BRABANTIA ET FLANDRIA, MDCCV.

The lines of the enemy forced in Brabant and Flanders, 1705.

289. 11. The erection of the country of Mindelheim into a Principality in favour of the Duke of Marlborough, and the confirmation of the title of Prince to him, is supposed to have occasioned the following medal.

JOHANNES, DUX DE MARLBOROUGH, MAR-
CHIO DE BLANDFORD, SACRI ROMANI IM-
PERII PRINCEPS, ET CAMPI MARESCHAL-
LUS GENERALIS, EXERCITUS ANGLICI
CAPITANEUS GENERALIS IN
GERMANIA.

John, Duke of Marlborough, Marquis of Blandford, Prince and Field-Marshal General of the Holy Roman Empire, Captain General of the English Army in Germany.

He had received the title of Captain-General the beginning of the campaign, when he quitted the Netherlands to march towards the Moselle.

Reverse contains only this distich of Ovid:

TU DUX ET AUCTOR ES, TU NOS ABDUCIS
AB ISTRO, IN MEDIAQUE HOSTIS DAS RE-
GIONE LOCUM. MDCCV.

You are our leader and our guide: It is you, who have brought us from the banks of the Danube, and made us take post in the midst of the enemy's country.
MDCCV.

12. The relief of Barcelona by the English fleet, and the precipitate retreat of the French from before the place, during a great eclipse of the sun, occasioned this medal.

Queen Anne, dressed in her hair, with the usual inscription of her name and titles.

Reverse: The city of Barcelona, and the sun eclipsed; with this legend continued in the exergue:

BARCELONA LIBERATA, GALLIS FUGATIS.

Barcelona delivered, the French put to flight.

The date of this event is expressed in the exergue according to the old stile:

I. MAII, MDCCVI.

May 1, MDCCVI.

PLATE IV. Of the medals of Queen
A N N E.

1. SOME measures taken, and plans projected by France to induce a peace, but not approved by the allies, gave occasion for the following medal.

Three pillars surrounded with a chain. Upon that in the middle, which has a mural crown on it, is this inscription:

AUGUSTA, ULMA, LANDAVIA, TRARBACHO,
GIBRALTAR, ALISQUE RECEPTIS.

Augsburgh, Ulm, Landau, Traerbach, Gibraltar, and other Cities, retaken.

That on the right has a crown of laurel upon it, with these words:

PUGNA TERRESTRI II. JULII ET XIII. AUGUSTI.

By the battles fought by land, July 2, and August 13.

Upon the third, on which there is a naval crown, there is,

PUGNA NAVALI, ^{XXIV}_{XIII} AUGUSTI.

By the sea fight of August 13.

The legend round the medal ends in the exergue:

GALLIS, HISPANIS, BAVARIS, INFELICISSIMUS,
GERMANIS, ANGLIS, BATAVIS FELICISSI-
MUS ANNUS MDCCIV.

The year MDCCIV.

Most unfortunate for the French, Spaniards and Bavarians, most fortunate for the Germans, English and Dutch.

The whole reverse is filled up with this inscription, which may serve as an answer to a medal upon the peace published by France:

LUDOVICO MAGNO, QUI BAVARICIS DEBEL-
LATIS, GALLIS TOTIES DEVICTIS, SOCIIS
ELECTORIBUS BIS SUBACTIS, GERMANIS,
ANGLIS, BATAVIS TRIUMPHANTIBUS,
SUIS CLASSIBUS FUGATIS ET IN-
CENSIS, A FÖDERATIS PACEM
EXPECTAT, PETIT, ANNO
MDCCV.

To Lewis the Great, who after having seen the Bavarians defeated, the French frequently overcome, his allies the Electors twice beaten, the Germans, English, and Dutch triumphant, his fleets burnt and destroyed, expects and asks peace of the allies, MDCCV.

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292. 2. This medal partly relates to the relief of Barcelona, and partly to the battle of Ramelies, and its effects.

The raising of the siege of Barcelona, King Philip flying full speed, and the sun eclipsed by a Genius, who covers it with the shield of the arms of Austria. This glorious event is joined here with the victories gained in the Netherlands, because the Duke of Marlborough, after the reduction of Brabant, and part of Flanders, received certain advice of it by two Couriers dispatched to him by King Charles. The words round it are :

SOLIS ECLIPSIS DIE XII. MAII.
Eclipse of the sun, May 12.

The legend upon the exergue regards the retreat of Philip from Madrid :

BARCELONA OBSIDIONE LIBERATA ; PHILIPPO
ANDEGAVERSI EX HISPANIA FUGATO.
Barcelona delivered ; Philip of Anjou driven out of Spain.

Reverse : The Duke of Marlborough on horseback, trampling the conquered enemy under foot. Many figures of women are round him, presenting him with the keys of subjected cities in emulation of each other. The inscription is :

VICTORIARUM IMPETUS.
Rapidity of victories.

In the exergue :

SUB DUCE MARLEBURGIO, VICTORE PER-
PETUO, GALLIS PROFLIGATIS, BRABAN-
TIA ET FLANDRIA EREPTÆ, MDCCVI.

Brabant and Flanders reduced, after the defeat of the French, by the always victorious Duke of Marlborough, MDCCVI.

And upon the edge this verse of Virgil :

SIC SOL CRESCENTES DECEDENS DUPLICAT
UMBRAS.

The setting sun thus multiplies the shade.

293. 3. This little medal, in honour of Prince Eugene, was occasioned by his reducing the French to evacuate Italy.

He is represented upon it by his bust, armed ; with these titles round it :

EUGENIUS FRANCISCUS, SABAUDIÆ PRINCEPS,
SUPREMUS EXERCITUS CÆSAREI ITALICI
DUX.

Eugene-Francis, Prince of Savoy, Generalissimo of the Imperial army in Italy.

And on the reverse this inscription :

ITALIA PACATA, GALLIS EXCEDENTIBUS,
MDCCVI. MENSE APRILI.

The peace of Italy restored by the retreat of the French in April, MDCCVI.

294. 4. The battle of Ramelies, with these words round it :

DE MALE-QUESITIS NON GAUDET TERTIUS,
HERES. DEN XXIII. MAJUS.

Ill gotten gains seldom enrich the third Generation, May XXIII.

And these in the exergue :

GALLIS, BAVARIS, HISPANIS, APUD RAMELIUM
UNO PRÆLIO VEL CAPTIS, VEL DELETIS,
VEL FUGATIS, 1706.

The French, Bavarians, and Spaniards, taken, defeated, and put to flight, in one battle at Ramelies, 1706.

Reverse : England attended with her unicorn, and Holland with her lion, at their feet, giving their hands to each other. They are between two columns adorned with laurel branches, upon the one of which is the bust of the Duke of Marlborough, and upon the other that of Mr. D'Ouwerkerke. The words round it are :

HOC PREFECTO PATRIAM SERVO : HOC DUCE
REGEM FIRMO : INTAMINATIS FULGENT
HONORIBUS.

With this General I save my Country : Under his command I establish the King : They with unsullied honours shine.

In the exergue :

CONCORDIA ANGLIÆ ET BATAVIÆ BRABAN-
TIA ET FLANDRIA LEGITIMO DOMINO
RESTITUTÆ.

Brabant and Flanders restored to their rightful master, by the union of England and Holland.

5. This is square. In the middle is seen a sun eclipsed, at bottom a flower de luce faded, and in the four corners these four inscriptions : 295.

BARCELONA LIBERATA ANNO 1706, 12 MAII
ECLIPSIS SOLIS.

MADRITUM OCCUPATUM MENSE MAJO.

TIRLEMONTANA CLADES MENSE MAJO.

BRABANTIA OCCUPATA MENSE MAJO.

Barcelona delivered May 12, 1706. Eclipse of the sun. Madrid reduced in the month of May.

Defeat at Tirlemont in May.

Brabant reduced in May.

Reverse : A sun shining in the midst of four crowns, that signify Spain, Great-Britain, and the United Provinces. The legend is in German :

MIT GOTT, DURCH MARLBOROUGH, OU-
WERKERK, GALLOWAY UND LEAKE,
WIRDS DA UND DORTEN WIDER
HELL.

With the aid of God, and the conduct of Marlborough, D'Ouwerkerke, Galloway and Leake, the light begins to shine out again in many places.

6. Bust of the Duke of Marlborough, armed : 296.

JOHANNES, DEI GRATIA, SACRI ROMANI IM-
PERII PRINCEPS, DUX MARLBOROUGH,
EXERCITUS ANGLIÆ CAPITANEUS
GENERALIS.

John, by the grace of God, Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, Duke of Marlborough, Captain General of the English army.

Reverse : Mars holding in one hand the arms of Brabant, Flanders, and of the Marquisate of the Holy Empire ; and in the other a trophy of arms taken from the enemy ; with this legend.

PRETIUM NON VILE LABORUM.
A reward not unworthy of his labours.

These labours are expressed in the exergue :

GALLIS ACIE DEVICTIS : BRABANTIA, FLAN-
DRIA, ET ANTWERPIA XV DIERUM SPATIO
EREPTIS, 1706.

The French defeated in a pitched battle : Brabant, Flanders, and the Marquisate of Antwerp conquered in the space of XV days, 1706.

7. Bust of Queen Anne, with her name and titles round it : 297.

Reverse : Two Fames displaying the map of the conquered Provinces :

GALLIS

95.

7



96.

97.



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303



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304



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305



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306



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307



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308



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309



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310



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311



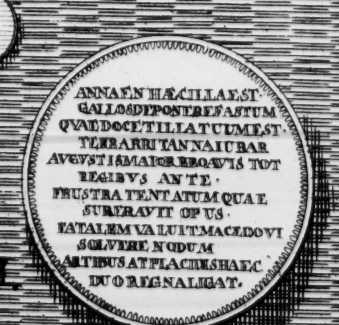
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312



11



313



12



314

Queen A N N E.

7

GALLIS AD RAMELIES VICTIS XII MAII,
MDCCVI.

*The French totally defeated at Ramelies, May XII.
MDCCVI.*

The date is Old Stile : In the exergue :

FLANDRIA ET BRABANTIA RECEPTÆ.
Flanders and Brabant retaken.

298. 8. The taking of Ostend was the occasion of this medal.

The Duke of Marlborough and Field-Marshal Ouwkerk represented in armed busts. [The latter of these Generals was the son of Elizabeth, Countess of Horn, and Lewis of Nassau, Lord of Lecq, Beverwaert and Odyk, natural son of Prince Maurice of Orange and Madamofelle of Mecklin. He has had several children by his wife Isabella Van Aerffen, daughter of Cornelius Van Aerffen, Lord of Somersdyk.] The legend is :

JOHANNES DUX MARLEBOROW, HENRICUS
DE AUVERQUERK, SIDERA ANNI MDCCVI.

*John Duke of Marlborough, Henry d'Auverquerque,
The two stars of the year, MDCCVI.*

Reverse : A warrior, representing the United Provinces, as appears from his shield, tramples under his feet the device and spoils of France, and puts the cap of liberty upon the head of a woman, (who represents the city of Ostend) after having broke her chains. At a distance Flanders and Brabant are seen under the form of two women with crowns on their heads; and before them shields with their arms, at the bottoms of which is wrote BRABANTIA, FLANDRIA; and a far off a side view of the city of Ostend. The legend ends in the exergue :

LIBERAT, NON MUTAT JUGUM, DIE VI JULII.

*He does not change her yoke, but sets her free.
July VI.*

299. 9. The preceding conquests and the taking of Menin, Dendermonde and Ath are the subject of the three following medals.

Bust of Queen Anne with her name and titles round it.

Reverse : In the middle a trophy, to which a shield is fastened, with this inscription :

CLADES GALLORUM IN BRABANTIA, 23 MAII.
Defeat of the French in Brabant, May 23.

On the side of the trophy is a victory, holding a palm-branch in one hand, and a mural crown in the other, with these words round it :

CURA PUGNACIS FACTA MINERVÆ.

*These exploits are owing to the cares of Minerva the
Goddess of war.*

And these in the exergue :

XII URBES CUM II PROVINCIIS INTRA XV DIES
RECEPTÆ, 1706.

*XII Cities and II Provinces, retaken in XV days,
1706.*

The names of these twelve cities are wrote in so many circles, which entirely surrounded the medal :

ALDENARDA, BRUGÆ, GANDAVUM, DAMUM,
LOVANIVM, MECHLINIA, LIRA, ANT-
WERPIA, VURNA, ALOSTUM, ÆTHUM.

*Oudenarden, Bruges, Ghent, Damme, Lovain, Mechlin,
Lire, Antwerp, Furnes, Alost, Aeth.*

300. 10. This medal has the same reverse as the preceding; and instead of the head, Lewis XIV, armed after

the ancient manner, and thrown down by Queen Anne, under the figure of Pallas, who snatches a palm-branch out of his hand, the symbol of a great number of victories, which he had gained in past times. Round it are these words :

LUDOVICUS MAGNUS; ANNA MAJOR.

Lewis the Great; Anne more Great.

11. The same figures of Lewis XIV. and Queen Anne, instead of a bust. On the reverse is represented Abimelech, who being desirous to set the tower of Thebez on fire, had his skull broke by a mill-stone thrown down by a woman; and finding himself mortally wounded, made his Esquire kill him, to avoid the shame of perishing by the hand of a woman. The words, which he spoke to his Esquire, form the legend :

PERCUTE ME, NE DICATUR QUOD A FÆMINA
INTERFECTUS SIM. JUDICUM CAPITÆ IX.

*Slay me, that men say not of me, A woman slew him.
Judges, Chap. ix.*

12. The surrendry of the Duchy of Milan to Prince Eugene, is the subject of this medal. 302.

Prince Eugene's armed bust, with the collar of the golden-fleece, and this legend :

EUGENIUS-FRANCISCUS, DUX SABAUDIÆ, SA-
CRÆ CÆSARÆ MAJESTATI, GENERALIS,
GUBERNATOR MEDIOLANI.

*Eugene-Francis, Duke of Savoy, his Imperial Ma-
jesty's General, Governor of Milan.*

[That Government was given him some time after, as a reward for his having conquered the Duchy.]

On the reverse, he is seen under the emblem of Victory, with a thunder-bolt in his hand, beating down a French soldier, and holding a palm in his left-hand. By his side is Savoy, under the figure of a woman, supported by the shield of her arms; and behind her another woman, representing the Duchy of Milan, who presents him with a key, as a mark of her submission. The inscription is :

GENIO TUTELARI ITALIÆ.

To the Guardian Genius of Italy.

This legend alludes to the two last syllables of the Prince's name, EuGenius. Upon the exergue are these words :

SABAUDIA LIBERATA, MEDIOLANO RESTI-
TUTO, DUCE AURELIANENSI CUM EX-
ERCITU FUGATO, MDCCVI.

*Savoy delivered, the Milanese reconquered, the army
of the Duke of Orleans put to flight, 1706.*

[Lewis XIV. had trusted the Duke of Orleans with the important enterprize of the siege of Turin.] Upon the edge is this verse of Virgil, Æn. XII. 368, 369.

QUACUMQUE VIAM SECAT, AGMINA CEDUNT,
CONVERSÆQUE RUUNT ACIES.

*Wherever he moves, the battle gives way, and the lines
fly in confusion.*

PLATE V. Of the medals of Queen A N N E.

1. THIS medal was struck upon the pacification of Religion, for Silesia, concluded between the Emperor and the King of Sweden, under the Guarantee of Queen Anne, the States-General, Prussia and Hanover. 303.

The busts of Queen Anne and the King of Sweden; with this legend :

ANNA,

ANNA, DEI GRATIA, MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ
REGINA. CAROLUS XII, DEI GRATIA,
REX SUECIÆ.

In the exergue :

IN SPONSIONEM PACIFICATIONIS RELIGIOSÆ
SILESIACÆ.

In memory of the Guarantee of the Pacification of Religion for Silesia.

Five Cities of SILESIA, MUNSTERBERG, BRESLAU, BRIEG, WOHLAU and LIGNITZ, are represented upon the reverse. Upon the top of the medal are three hands joined together, under a cloud, shining with light, to signify the treaty concluded between the Emperor and the King of Sweden, by the mediation of the Queen of Great-Britain. Religion and Justice, who are in the front, also join hands. This distich forms the inscription :

TRES REGUM SCHLESIAM DECORANT DUM
LUMINE DEXTRÆ, JUNGERE QUIS DU-
BITET JUSQUE FIDEMQUE MANUS?

Whilst the hands of three Great Kings shed their influence upon Silesia, who can doubt but that Religion and Justice will join hands also?

In the exergue :

FELICITER PERACTA ANNO MDCCVIII.
Happily concluded in the year MDCCVIII.

304. 2. The same heads, with this inscription on the reverse :

DEO TER OPTIMO MAXIMO, AUGUSTISSIMO
ROMANORUM IMPERATORI, MAGNÆ BRI-
TANNIÆ REGINÆ, DEFENSORI FIDEI,
SUECORUM REGI, FŒDERATI BELGII
ORDINIBUS, OB LIBERUM RELIGI-
ONIS EXERCITIUM, DENUO LU-
THERANIS CONCESSUM, MAXI-
MAS, HUMILLIMASQUE GRA-
TIAS AGIT SILESIA,
MDCCVIII.

Silesia returns the most grateful and most humble thanks to the most good and most high God; to the most august Emperor of the Romans, to the Queen of Great-Britain, Defender of the Faith, to the King of Sweden, to the States General of the United Provinces, for the free exercise of Religion restored to the Lutherans.
MDCCVIII.

305. 3. The reduction of Sardinia and Minorca by the Queen's forces occasioned this medal.

Bust of Queen Anne, with the usual legend :

Reverse : A victory, in a conch-shell, in the midst of the sea, holding a palm in one hand, and the union-flag in the other. The two conquered islands are seen at a great distance :

SARDINIA ET BALEARIS MINOR CAPTÆ,
MDCCVIII.

The islands of Sardinia and Minorca conquered,
MDCCVIII.

306. 4. The intended invasion of Scotland by the Pretender, is the subject of this, and of the eight following medals.

Bust of Queen Anne, crowned with laurel, and with the usual inscription.

Reverse : The scepter of Britain, incircled with two branches, the one of the rose-tree, the other of the thistle, the symbols of England and Scotland. The taking of the Salisbury man of war is represented on one of the sides ; and on the other the Rebels taken on board that ship, are seen going under a guard to the Tower :

QUIS NOS IMPUNE LACESSET UNITAS?
Who can with impunity attack us when united?

And in the exergue :

IRRITO SPURII JACOBI REDITU IN SCOTOS,
CLASSE GALLICA EXTERNATA, MDCCVIII.

The ineffectual return of the illegitimate James into Scotland ; the French fleet put to flight by fear, 1708.

5. The same bust crowned with the usual legend. 307.
The reverse is formed solely by this inscription :

QUOD DEUS, ET REGES LEGITIMI, HENRICUS
ROSIS, JACOBUS NOMINIBUS, ANNA REGNIS
CONJUNXERUNT, LUDOVICUS XIV. GAL-
LIARUM REX PRINCIPE SUPPOSITITIO
SEPARARE AUSUS EST DIE XXIV
MARTII, MDCCVIII.

What God and lawful Kings have joined, Henry by the Union of the roses, James by that of names, Anne by that of the Kingdoms, Lewis XIV. King of France insolently undertook to separate by a pretended Prince, March XXIV, MDCCVIII.

6. The same bust : And on the reverse, wisdom 308.
fitting upon a throne, placed in the clouds amidst a shining light, and holding a scepter in one hand, and a book shut in the other. The legend is :

INITIUM SAPIENTIÆ, TIMOR DOMINI.
PSALMO CXI.

The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom.
Psalm CXI.

7. The same bust crowned with laurel with the 309.
usual inscription.

Reverse : An ass ready to eat a thistle (Scotland) retires on the smell of a rose (England) which a woman presents to him :

INIMICUS ODOR APPETITU * FORTIOR.
An offensive smell is stronger than the appetite.

This alludes to what the naturalists say of the ass, that he cannot suffer the smell of the rose. The following words are in the exergue :

GALLI SCOTIAM AGGRESSURI SOLO AN-
GLORUM ASPECTU FUGANTUR, 1708.

The French upon the point of invading Scotland, are put to flight at the sight only of the English, 1708.

8. The same bust, and words round it.

Reverse : The French fleet pursued by that of Eng- 310.
land, near the coast of Scotland ; and these words round it in imitation of Horace. Lib. IV. Od. 4.
ver. 52.

FUGERE NON FALLERE TRIUMPHUS.
To fly, not to surprize, is their triumph.

In the exergue :

GALLORUM CONATUS IN SCOTIAM ANNAE
MAGNAE VIGILANTIA ELUSI. C1708CCVIII.

The attempts of the French against Scotland rendered ineffectual by the vigilance of Anne the Great.
MDCCVIII.

9. Bust of Queen Anne crowned, &c. And this 311.
inscription for the reverse :

HENRICUS ROSAS, JACOBUS NOMINA, ANNA
REGNA UNIVIT, MDCCVII, CONFIRMA-
VITQUE, FACTA IRRITA LUDOVICI
XIV. GALLIÆ REGIS CONSPIRA-
TIONE PER PRINCIPEM SUP-
POSITITIUM JACOBUM DE
WALLIS, MDCCVIII.

* By mistake *Appetitus*, is said in the Plate.

27.

28.

29.

30.





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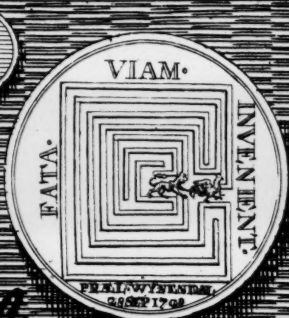
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Henry united the roses, James the names, Queen Anne the Kingdoms, MDCCVII; and she established them, MDCCVIII. by frustrating the conspiracy of Lewis XIV. King of France, in favour of James the pretended Prince of Wales, who was to execute it.

312. 10. The same head, &c. On the reverse the Queen under the figure of Bellona, armed with a spear and shield. At her feet is Scotland, who terrified at the sight of the French fleet, embraces her knees:

CLASSE GALICA FUGATA AD FRETUM EDINBURGI XIV MARTII, MDCCVIII.

The French fleet put to flight in the bay of Edinburgh, March XIV, MDCCVIII.

313. 11. The Queen's bust with the usual legend: For the reverse, these Latin verses:

ANNA EN HÆC ILLA EST, GALLOS DEPONERE
FASTUM QUÆ DOCET: ILLA TUUM EST,
TERRA BRITANNA, JUBAR, AUGUSTIS
MAJOR PROAVIS, TOT REGIBUS ANTE
FRUSTRA TENTATUM QUÆ SUPERAVIT
OPUS. FATALEM VALUIT
MACEDO VI SOLVERE NODUM;
ARTIBUS AT PLACIDIS HÆC
DUO REGNA LIGAT.

Behold that Queen Anne, who has shewn the way to make France lay down her pride, and who, O Britain, is thy glory, greater than the many august Kings, her predecessors, she has put an end to the great work which they attempted in vain: Alexander used force to break the gordian knot; but she with grateful arts has effected the union of two Kingdoms.

314. 12. The same bust, &c. On the reverse the Queen with a trident in her hand to express her maritime power, and sitting in a chariot drawn by sea-horses, pursued by monsters, half-men, half-fishes, each of which have a flower de luce upon their head. The legend is taken from Virgil, *Æn.* L. I. ver. 241, 243. and ends in the exergue:

MATURATE FUGAM, REGIQUE HÆC DICITE
VESTRO, NON ILLI IMPERIUM PELAGI MIHI
SORTE DATUM, 1708.

Fly, and tell your King, that the sovereignty of the seas was not allotted to him, but to me.

PLATE VI. Of the medals of Queen ANNE.

AFTER the disappointment of the intended invasion of Scotland, the Confederates resolved to exert their whole strength against the French. The Duke of Marlborough set out ^{May 3,} April 23, 1708, for Brabant, where the army was assembled before the end of May. April 22, the French did also get their forces together; the Duke of Burgundy and Berry, who were to command them, went to the camp with the pretended Prince of Wales and the Count of Toulouse. After several motions the Allies encamped near Louvain, and the French at Genape and Braine-la-Lieuse; both armies entrenched themselves so, as to give room to think they would wait which of the two would be soonest tired. But all of a sudden, and when it was least expected, the French decamped, ^{July 4,} June 23, towards the evening, and sent before them a detachment of sixteen thousand men, who marched through Enguien to Aloft, breaking all the bridges behind them over the river Dendre. The body of their army being arrived at Halle, orders were sent to the abovementioned de-

tachment to march with all speed to Ninove, and thence the next night to Ghent, each trooper carrying a foot-soldier behind him. They arrived at that city in the morning, just as the gates were opened, forced the guards of citizens, and seized thus on the city: The castle surrendered soon after, because the garrison was not strong enough to defend it. About the same time, Count de la Motte, who was in Walloon Flandres, marched towards Bruges, with a body of thirteen thousand men, and some cannon, and finding the town unprovided with troops, he seized upon it, ^{July 6,} June 25, after which he took fort Plaffendaal sword in hand. On the first notice of the march of the French, the Confederates pursued them with all possible diligence, and even fell upon their rear, but could not hinder them from continuing their march. So that hearing of the loss of the three mentioned places, they resolved to march with the utmost speed to Oudenarde, in order to meet the enemy between the Scheld and the Lys, when they should return towards the frontiers of France, and force them to a battle. Accordingly, the Generals Cadogan and Rantzau were detached, in order to seize the pass of Lessines, whilst the whole army was marching that way. ^{July 17,} June 30, at noon, these two officers discovered the French army, incamped above Oudenarde, in a ground encumbered with hedges and groves. They immediately acquainted the grand army with it, and were ordered to fall upon the French, without losing one moment's time. They attacked them at the village of Beveren, and after a great slaughter drove them from it. The rest of the army having passed the Scheld, and formed themselves into order as the troops arrived, began to fall upon the enemy about four o'clock in the afternoon. The battle began now to be very hot, but among the foot only, because the hedges, and the deep roads did not suffer the horse to engage. The French were drove back from hedge to hedge, and bore down at every attack, till at last, being taken in the rear by eighteen battalions and some squadrons, they lost all courage, left the field of battle, covered with a great number of dead, and, being favoured by night, they retired in the utmost disorder under the cannon of Ghent. This victory, which was a most compleat one, is celebrated in some of the following medals.

1. Queen's Anne's bust, with this legend:

ANNA DEI GRATIA, MAGNÆ BRITANNIÆ,
FRANCIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ REGINA.

Anne, by the Grace of God, Queen of Great-Britain, France and Ireland.

Reverse: Two prisoners tied to a column, the top of which is adorned with a trophy of standards, and surmounted with a victory. The legend is continued in the exergue:

GALLIS AD ALDENARDUM VICTIS,
XXX JUNII, MDCCVIII.

The French vanquished near Oudenarden.
June 30, 1708, O. S.

The French lost thirty-six standards in that battle.

2. The Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, under the emblems of Castor and Pollux. (The last of these Generals arrived at the army in Flanders from Germany, immediately before the battle.) The legend:

SALUTARIUM SIDERUM APPARITIO.

The apparition of the two kindly stars.

It is well known, that, according to the fabulous history of the ancients, Castor and Pollux were changed into stars; or at least, that two stars came down and rested upon their heads: For which reason they are thus represented in the medal.

The following words are in the exergue :

EUGENII ET MARLBORUGH FELIX CON-
JUNCTIO.

The happy union of Eugene and Marlborough.

Reverse : The city of Oudenarden seen at a distance.
In the front is the defeat of the French, with these
words in the rim :

VANDEMIUS IN FLANDRIA, SICUT IN ITALIA,
EUNDEM FUGIT, ET UT FUGIENDUS DOCET.
*In Flanders, as in Italy, Vendome flies before him, and
teaches how to fly.*

In the exergue are these words :

MULTORUM MILLIUM GALLORUM CLADES
AD ALDENARDAM, MDCCIX. DIE XI. JULII.

The defeat of several thousand French near Oudenarden,
July 11,
June 30. 1708.

On the edge is this line from Horace, Carm. Lib. I.
Od. VII. ver. 27.

NIL DESPERANDUM TEUCRO DUCE ET AUS-
PICE TEUCRO.

——— *Despairing fears be gone,
When Teucer guides and leads you on.*

317. 3. Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough
gathering lillies (or flower de luces, the arms of France)
to adorn a crown of laurel they hold in their hands, as
appears from this legend in the rim :

AD EXORNANDAM LAUREAM.

To adorn our laurels.

The words in the exergue are,

EUGENII ET MARLBORUGH CONJUNCTIO,
GALLORUM DISSIPATIO.

*The conjunction of Eugene and Marlborough, causes the
dispersion of the French.*

Reverse : A cock, the emblem of France, caught
at a baited hook, on which it fell greedily :

The legend :

VÆ TIBI LUDENTI! NAM MOX POST JUBILA
FLEBIS.

*Wo to thee for insulting us! Thy joy will soon be turned
into grief.*

This is explained by the following words in the ex-
ergue :

GALLI, GANDAVO ET BRUGA CAPTA, ALDEN-
ARDAM OBSESSURI VINCUNTUR, MDCCIX,
XI JULII.

*The French, after taking Ghent and Bruges, going to be-
siege Oudenarden, are defeated,*

July the 11th,
June the 30th, 1708.

318. 4. The same heroes, trampling the vanquished ene-
mies under their feet, join hands, and are crowned
by victory : The legend contains the following line,
imitated from Virgil, Æn. I. ver. 523.

JUSTITIAQUE DEDIT GENTES FRÆNARE SU-
PERBAS. Virg.

*Heaven designs them to curb the proud nations in a just
war.*

In the exergue :

STRAGES GALLORUM PROPE ALDENARDAM,
II JULII, 1708.

The defeat of the French near Oudenarden,
11th of July,
30th of June, 1708.

Reverse : Two French prisoners chained to a tro-
phy, near which stands a Victory. The legend is also
borrowed from Virgil, Æn. XI. ver. 15.

HÆC SUNT SPOLIA DE REGE SUPERBO.

These are spoils taken from the proud King.

The inscription in the exergue shews the discouragement the French were thrown into, by the battle of Oudenarden, though by the taking of Ghent, Bruges, and Plaffendaal, they seemed ready to invade all.

FUROR GALLORUM FRACTUS.

The fury of the French conquered.

5. This medal was struck on the following occa-
sion. During the siege of Lisle by the allies in August,
1708, a reinforcement of eight thousand English land-
ed at Ostend, with a vast quantity of powder and other
ammunition of all sorts, great part of which was al-
ready got to the army of the besiegers. But as the
remaining part was still very considerable, and become
continually more so, by the fresh supplies which ar-
rived daily at Ostend, Major-General Webb, and
Count Nassau-Wouderburgh were dispatched with
thirteen battalions, to escort the convoy of ammuni-
tion and provisions designed for the siege, and the
Duke of Marlborough advanced beyond Menin, as far
as Marquette, to be at hand to support them. A se-
cond detachment of twelve battalions, and twenty-eight
squadrons, having joined the first, they met the con-
voy at Hoogleden, and were told the 2^d of August,
that Monsieur de la Motte was upon the march with
twenty-three or twenty-four thousand men to attack
them near Wynendaal. They immediately drew them-
selves in two lines at the issue of a defile or narrow pass
made by a wood near the castle of Wynendaal; and
the General posted a regiment on each side of the wood,
with strict orders to keep quiet, and not to fire, till
they were sure to take the enemy in flank. They had
but just made these dispositions, when the French ap-
peared, after having canonaded them during three
hours with ten field-pieces. The French had formed
four lines of their infantry, and as many of their cavalry,
and entered the defile with a design to attack the escorte.
They were no sooner arrived at the place where the am-
buscade lay, but they were saluted on both sides with a
general volley, which put both their right and left in-
to a confusion. However they soon recovered them-
selves, and even made two battalions give way : But
the regiment of Albemarle, which opposed their pas-
sage in front, stopped them till such time as fresh
troops could come up. The French finding themselves
thus stopt in front, and their flanks exposed to a con-
tinual fire, their two wings fell back in a confusion
upon their center, and they all retired out of the defile,
leaving between three and four thousand dead upon
the spot, with some pieces of cannon. It was im-
possible afterwards for the French General to bring his
men a third time to the charge, and he was forced to
suffer the convoy to pass. This action, in which the
allies were but seven or eight thousand men strong, is
celebrated in the present medal.

The bust of Queen Anne crowned, and for the le-
gend her usual titles.

Reverse : A lion driving a cock out of a labyrinth
or maze. The lion represents England, and the cock
France. The labyrinth is the emblem of the several
marches and countermarches, the many enterprizes
and artifices the French had recourse to in order to
save the city of Lisle. Round the rim are these words
from Virgil, Æn. X. ver. 123.

FATA VIAM INVENIENT.

Fate will make us find the issue.

In

In the exergue :

PRÆLIUM WYNENDALENSE, 28 SEPTEMBRIS,
1708.

The fight of Wynendaal, September the 28, 1708.

320. 6. The taking of the city of Lisle is the subject of this, and the two following medals.

The front represents the city of Lisle, under the emblem of a woman lying at the feet of victory, who takes off from her head her crown of turrets. The legend, which is continued in the exergue, is as follows :

INSULA FLANDRIÆ GALLIS A FÆDERATIS
EREPTA INDEFESSA VIRTUTE INVICTISSIMI
EUGENII, SABAUDIÆ PRINCIPIS, MDCCVIII.

Lisle in Flanders, taken from the French by the confederates, through the indefatigable valour of the invincible Eugene Prince of Savoy, 1708.

Reverse: Pallas sitting on a heap of arms, and holding in her hand her Ægis or Shield, the sight of which frightens a French soldier. The legend is also here continued in the exergue :

SPES HOSTIUM PERTERRITORUM PRÆCISA,
PRUDENTIA FORTISSIMI DUCIS MARLE-
BURGHII, OBSIDIONEM INSULARUM PRO-
TEGENTIS.

The hopes of the dispirited enemies disappointed, by the prudence of the most valliant Duke of Marlborough, who covered the siege of Lisle.

The inscription on the edge of the medal answers to a French medal struck in the year 1674, when Admiral Trump, after taking Belle-Isle on the coast of Brittany, retired with his fleet without doing the enemy much harm. The French having kept all quiet upon their coast, though in fight of the enemies fleet, boasted of it very much, and celebrated it in medals with inscriptions much to the same purpose with that which follows.

SPECTANTE, NEC QUICQUAM AUDENTE,
GALLORUM EXERCITU MAXIMO, SUB
DUCE BURGUNDIÆ, LODOVICI NE-
POTÆ.

In fight of a most numerous French army, commanded by the Duke of Burgundy, Lewis's grandson, who dares not attempt any thing.

In the French medal, just now mentioned, were these words :

SPECTANTE, NEC QUICQUAM AUDENTE
CLASSE HOSTIUM MAXIMA.

In fight of a most numerous fleet of the enemies, who dare not make any attempt.

321. 7. Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough in a Roman dress; each of them holds a lilly in his hand. At their feet is a woman crowned with turrets, who presents them with the keys of the city of Lisle. The conceit in the legend is grounded on the name of Lili-um, given to that city, which also signifies a lilly, or flower-de-luce, the arms of France :

LILII DISCERPTIS, LILIUM CAPTUM.

The lillies being torn in pieces, Lisle is taken.

Signifying thereby the battle of Oudenarden, and the action near Wynendaal.

In the exergue :

EUGENIO OBSIDENTE, MARLEBORUGIO PRO-
TEGENTE, GALLO SPECTANTE, INSULÆ
CAPTÆ, MDCCVIII, XXIII OCTOBRIS.

Whilst Eugene carried on the siege, and Marlborough covered it, Lisle was taken, in fight of the French, October the 23, 1708.

Reverse: The plan of the city; in the rim these words imitated from Virgil, Æn. II. ver. 363.

URBS ANTIQUA REDIT, MULTOS DOMINATA
PER ANNOS.

The antient city is restored to its own master, after being many years in the power of a stranger.

On the edge of the medal is this line from Virgil.

NON MINOR EST VIRTUS, QUAM QUÆRERE,
PARTA TUERI.

There is no less glory in keeping one's conquests, than in making them.

8. The statue of Lewis XIV, as it is to be seen on a pedestal in the middle of the great square at Paris, called *La place des victoires*, or the square of victories: It is reported that a Gascon passing by that statue, and seen a victory holding a crown over the statue's head, asked, whether it put it on, or took it off. This joke furnished the thought of the legend :

AUFERT, NON DAT.

She does not put it on, but takes it off.

Reverse: France, frightened at the sight of the Generals of the allies, who after throwing down a Terminus, or tutelar God of bounds, who served to mark the limits of the French Dominions, are preparing to enter into the very heart of that Kingdom.

The legend :

HANNIBAL ANTE PORTAS.

Hannibal is at the gates of the city.

For that Carthagenian General had struck such a terror into the hearts of the Romans, that they made use afterwards of his name to frighten children.

In the exergue :

VIRTUTE INVICTORUM HEROUM, INTRA
GALLIÆ FINES REPULSO BELLO, CAPTA
INSULA, DIE XIII OCTOBRIS, MDCCVIII.

The courage of these invincible heroes has carried the war into the very heart of France, by the taking of Lisle, October the 13, 1708.

9. This, and the three following medals was struck to celebrate the taking of the strong citadel of Lisle, which capitulated the ^{8th of December,} 27th of November, 1708. 323.

Bust of Queen Anne, magnificently dressed, with the Crown on her head. The legend contains her usual titles,

Reverse: A Victory, crowned with turrets; in one hand she holds a branch of palm, and in the other, an escutcheon, with the arms of Lisle, a flower-de-luce, or lilly: At her feet is the plan of that City. The legend :

INSULÆ CAPTÆ MDCCVIII.

Lisle taken in 1708.

10. France, under the emblem of an afflicted woman, sitting near the broken trunk of a tree, on which hangs the escutcheon of her arms, bereft of one of its three Flower-de-luces, or lillies, by the taking of Lisle: The legend :

GALLIA MÆRENS OB LILIUM DEPERDITUM.

France lamenting the loss of one of her lillies.

In the exergue :

INSULA FLANDRIÆ CUM CASTELLO RESTI-
TUTA.

The surrender of Lisle in Flanders, with its citadel.

Reverse: The city and citadel of Lisle, with this legend, which is continued in the exergue :

FÆDERATIS

FEDERATIS ADITUS IN GALLIAM APERTUS,
URBE REDDITA DIE 23 OCTOBRIS, CAS-
TELLO DIE 9 DECEMBRIS, MDCCVIII.

*A way into France opened to the Confederates, by the
taking of the city of Lisle, October $\frac{23}{12}$, and of the
castle, ^{November 28,} December 9, 1708.*

325. II. The tower of Babel, and for legend these words from the Scriptures, Gen. xi. 7.

CONFUNDAMUS LINGUAM EORUM, UT NON
AUDIAT UNUSQUISQUE VOCEM PROXIMI
SUI.

*Let us go down and there confound their language,
that they may not understand one another's speech.*

By the unsuccessful endeavours of Noah's descen-
dents, and the confusion of tongues among them,
are hinted the fruitless motions of the French, during
the siege, to force the Allies to raise it, and the
misunderstanding there was between the French Ge-
nerals.

These words are in the exergue :

RYSSEL VEL INSULÆ PER PRINCIPEM EUGE-
NIUM OBSESSA 22 AUGUSTI, ET 23 OCTO-
BRIS RECEPTA, 1708.

*Rysel (the Dutch name of Lisle) or Insula (its Latin
name) besieged by Prince Eugene the $\frac{22}{12}$ of August,
and taken the $\frac{23}{12}$ of October, 1708.*

Reverse: The siege of the city; and over it, the
sun on one side, and the moon on the other. The
legend is also borrowed from the Holy Scriptures,
Joshua x. 12: And, in order to understand the ap-
plication of it, it must be observed, that Lewis XIV.
had taken the sun for his emblem:

SISTE SOL IN GIBEON, ET LUNA IN VALLE
AJALON.

*Sun, stand thou still upon Gibeon, and thou, moon,
in the valley of Ajalon.*

In the exergue are these words:

CASTELLUM RYSEL OBSESSUM XXVII. OCTO-
BRIS, RECEPTUM VERO IX. DECEMBRIS.

*The citadel of Lisle besieged the $\frac{27}{10}$ of October, and
taken the ^{9th of December,} 23th of November.*

On the edge of the medal are these words, which
the Emperor Otho used often to speak:

VIRTUS UNITA VALET.

United strength prevails.

326. 12. The plan of the battle of Oudenarde, with this
chronogram round it:

IN GALLOS VARIAS DABIT ADENARDA CORONAS.

*Oudenarde will make the Allies gain many laurels from
the French.*

When the grandsons of Lewis XIV. set out to take
upon them the command of the army, a certain poet,
named Mogarde, presented them with a copy of
verses, in which he promised them victory. To ridi-
cule that prediction, the following words are put in
the exergue:

FUGIENTIBUS EX VATICINIO GALLIS, VIC-
TORIA PARTA 11 JULII 1708.

*The victory gained ^{July 11,} _{June 30,} 1708, over the French, flying
according to the prediction.*

Reverse: The city and citadel of Lisle, with this
chronogram round it in the German tongue:

IN ODENARDE SIEG BESTEHT, DASS RYSEL FORT
NOCH VIEL WEGGEHT.

The victory of Oudenarde occasions the taking of Lisle.

In the exergue:

SPECTANTIBUS HORTULANIS LILIUM DE-
CERPTUM, 23 OCTOBRIS, ET 9 DECEM-
BRIS, 1708.

*The lily is gathered in the presence of the Gardeners,
the $\frac{23}{12}$ of October, and ^{December 9,} November 23, 1708.*

By these Gardeners are meant the Princes of the
blood, mentioned above, in whose presence the city
was taken.

On the edge of the medal is this chronogram:

EVGENIE ET MARLBRO! DELETIS FOENORA GALLI.

*Eugene and Marlborough! You rob France of her
conquests.*

PLATE VII. Of the medals of Queen ANNE.

1. THIS medal, and the four following, do also 327.
relate to the taking of Lisle.

The front of the first represent a trophy composed
of four standards, with the French arms upon them;
three garlands, in the middle of which is a victory,
and surmounted with a mural crown. In the upper
garland is the bust of Prince Eugene (PRINCEPS EU-
GENIUS); beneath it, on the right, is that of the
Prince and Duke of Marlborough (PRINCEPS ET DUX
MARLBOROUGH); and on the left that of the Field-
Marshal d'Ouverkerke (GENERALIS OWERKERKE).
The legend is taken from the second book of Samuel,
chap. xxiii. ver. 17, and is a chronogram:

HEC FECERVNT HI TRES ARMIPOTES DEI.

These things did these three mighty men.

Reverse: Prince Eugene on horseback; in the of-
fings is seen the city of Lisle besieged, with this le-
gend imitated from Virgil, Æn. II. ver. 494.

VI FACTA VIA EST. MDCCVIII.

They have opened a passage by main force, 1708.

2. The same head:

Reverse: Prince Eugene on horseback; and the 328.
siege of Lisle represented after another manner: The
legend:

CORRUAM EUM GLADIO IN REGIONE SUA.
JESAÏÆ 37. MDCCVIII.

*I will cause him to fall by the sword in his own land,
Isaiah XXXVII. 7, 1708.*

3. The city of Oudenarden in the offing: In the 329.
front a heap of arms, over which victory flies up into
the air, holding in one hand a standard with the arms
of the United Provinces, and a crown of laurels in the
other. The legend:

ADVERSA ET AVERSA GLORIOSA.

Crowned with glory on both sides.

In the exergue:

FLANDRIA UTRINQUE TROPÆIFERA, CÆSI EX
ITINERE GALLI AD AUDENARDAM XII JULII
MDCCVIII.

*Flanders every way fruitful in trophies, the French being
beat by the way, July the 12, 1708.*

Reverse: The city of Lisle seen at a distance: In
the front three deputies who come to deliver to the al-
lies the keys of the city, the escutcheon of which is at
their feet: The legend is as follows:

VICIT PERVICAX VIRTUS.

An obstinate courage has conquered.



33

332

In the exergue :

INSULÆ VISCERIBUS LUDOVICI XIV EREPTÆ,
NEPOTIBUS ET EXERCITU FRUSTRA RE-
LUCTANTIBUS, IX DECEMBRIS,
MDCCVIII.

Lisle snatched out of the bowels of Lewis XIV, notwithstanding all the resistance of his grandsons and his army, the 9th of December, 28th of November, 1708.

330. 4. The bust of Queen Anne crowned; for legend her usual titles.

Reverse: The belgic lion holding under his feet the key and escutcheon of Lisle; and with one of his claws seizes a cock (the emblem of France) which is running away: The legend:

NUNC TU, GALLE, FUGIS, DUM LEO BELGA FREMIT.

So, Frenchman, you fly now, at the roaring of the belgic lion.

This is a kind of answer to a medal struck by the French in the year 1658, after they had obliged the Spaniard to raise the blockade of Quesnoy, in Hainault, without any bloodshed. They represented a cock putting a lion to flight only by his crowing; with this motto:

CANTANS FUGAT.

He drives him away by crowing.

Alluding to what the antient natural Philosophers asserted, that the lion cannot bear the crowing of a cock.

In the exergue :

INSULA CAPTA XXIII OCTOBRIS, ET ARCE
IX DECEMBRIS, MDCCVIII.

Lisle taken October the 23, and the citadel, December the 9th, November the 28th, 1708.

331. 5. The God of the Scheld seems frightened at seeing the cock of France put to flight by the belgic lion: the legend:

JACTABAS QUONDAM CANTANDO FUGASSE
LEONEM.

Thou boasted formerly that by thy crowing thou couldst put the lion to flight.

Alluding to the French medal just now mentioned: But things were very much altered now: Since the French cock, though covered by the Scheld did not dare to wait for the lion; as is hinted in the exergue:

FLUVIUS SCALDIS SUPERATUS, HOSTE ASPICIENTE, DIE 26 NOVEMBRIS, 1708.

The river Scheld crossed in sight of the enemy, November the 26, 1708.

332. 6. This and the two following medals were struck to celebrate the taking of the city of Ghent, December the 23, 1708, that is, but twenty days after the citadel of Lisle surrendered:

The front: A profile or draught of the city of Ghent, with this legend:

AUCTORITATE ET POTESTATE.

By authority and power.

And not by artifice, as the French used, when they seized upon that city.

In the exergue :

PRUDENTIA FORTISSIMI DUCIS MARLBORUGHII
TRADIDIT CAROLO III. GANDAVUM, POST
OBSIONEM 5 DIERUM, DIE 29 DECEMBRIS, 1708.

The prudent conduct of the most valiant Duke of Marlborough brings the city of Ghent under subjection to Charles III, December the 29th, 1708, after a siege of 5 days.

Reverse in the offings is seen the French garrison (GALLICUM PRÆSIDIUM) evacuating the town. In the front MONSIEUR DE LA MOTTE, half kneeling, presents the Duke of Marlborough with a glove, the emblem of the city of Ghent: For Gand the French name of that city signifies also a glove.

In the rim are these words.

CAROLI V. IMPERATORIS A GALLIS TECHNIS
RAPTÆ, ET CAROLO III. RESTITUTÆ CAR-
ROTHECÆ.

The glove (Ghent) which the French took by artifice from the Emperor Charles V, restored to Charles III.

In the year 1539, the citizens of Ghent revolted against Charles V, and begged assistance from France. This is the event hinted at in the medal.

On the edge are these words of Euripides, Polyb. Lib. I. Cap. 33.

MENS UNA SAPIENS PLURIUM VINCIT MANUS.
One wise head conquers many hands.

7. The bust of Queen Anne crowned, with her usual titles. 333

The reverse is an imitation of a French Medal, struck in the year 1678, when they took the city of Ghent: That city was represented under the figure of a virgin crowned with turrets, sitting in the middle of a park at the foot of a trophy, and testifying her grief by her countenance, with this legend:

SPES ET OPES HOSTIUM FRACTÆ.

The hope and strength of the enemy destroyed.

In the medal before us, the virgin of Ghent, and the lion of Flanders are seen at the foot of a trophy erected in the middle of a field surrounded with stakes: On the rim is this legend:

SPES ET OPES HOSTIUM REBELLIIUMQUE
FRACTÆ.

The hope and strength of the enemies and of the rebels destroyed.

The rebels here mentioned are those citizens, who notwithstanding the oath of allegiance they had taken to Charles III, favoured the surprising of Ghent: The exergue contains these words:

GANDAVIUM RECUPERATUM DIE 30 DECEMBRIS, 1708.

Ghent retaken December the 30, 1708.

8. The Duke of Marlborough had sent a trumpeter to Bruges, to summon the French garrison to surrender: Who, though the town was well fortified, hearing that Ghent was taken, and fearing that if they staid any longer at Bruges their retreat might be cut off, evacuated the place in the night between the 2d and 3d of January (or, according to the Old Style, between the 22d and 23d of December 1708.) and retired towards Dixmuyden and Nieuport. The French abandoned at the same time the fort of Plaffendaal, and the village of Lessinghen, where they had entrenched themselves, and in general all the posts they held in those quarters. As soon as the city of Bruges was got rid of the French, the Magistrates sent Deputies to the Duke of Marlborough, offering to submit to King Charles III. of Spain: The English General received their submission, and sent a garrison into the city. Thus that long and laborious campaign finished most gloriously, by the surrender of the two places which the enemy had taken from the Allies. The several advantages obtained in a short time are the subject of the present medal. 334.

In the front is France, under the emblem of a woman sitting, and looking mournfully upon an escutcheon hanging on the broken trunk of a tree, and wanting one of the three lillies (or flower-de-luces) which are the arms of France. The legend:

D

GALLIA

GALLIA MÆRENS OB LILIUM DEPERDITUM.

France mourning for the loss of one of her lillies.

Alluding to the taking of the city of Lisle, which is sometimes called Liliun (a lilly) in Latin; having a lilly or flower-de-luce for her arms. In the exergue:

INSULA FLANDRIÆ CUM CASTELLO RESTITUTA.

The surrender of Lisle in Flanders, with the castle.

Reverse: The river-god of the Scheld lying down at the foot of a trophy, over which is placed a table or leaf, surmounted with several sorts of crowns, and supported by fame. The inscription upon the leaf is as follows:

SCALDI TRAJECTA, VALLE HOSTIUM PER-
RUPTO, BRUXELLIS LIBERATIS, DUCE BUR-
GUNDI IN GALLIAM FUGATO, GANDA-
VO ET BRUGIS RECEPTIS.

The passage over the Scheld, the lines of the enemy forced, Brussels relieved, the Duke of Burgundy driven back into France, Ghent and Bruges retaken.

Round the rim is this legend:

EXPEDITIO FœDERATORUM FELICISSIME FINITA, MDCCVIII.

The campaign of the Confederates most happily terminated, 1708.

For indeed, if we consider with one view all the events of this campaign of 1708, we cannot but be struck with astonishment; the expeditions of that campaign are such, that future ages will hardly believe them. Early in the spring the grandsons of Lewis XIV appear at the head of a formidable army, hoping and expecting to signalize themselves by such actions as should be worthy of their high birth. Fortune seems at first to answer their expectations. They seize upon Ghent, surprize Bruges, and take Plassendaal sword in hand. But they have hardly time to rejoice for those conquests. On their return from those expeditions, and whilst they think they have nothing to fear, they are attacked, and within a few hours are forced to fly into that same city, from which they are just come in triumph. On the other hand, the Allies, being encouraged by so great a success, besiege Lisle, the strongest fortress in all Walloon Flanders; they make three projects miscarry, which the French, who have now repaired their losses, attempt to relieve that city: They conquer all the obstacles which are put in their way, by a numerous garrison, commanded by the most experienced General, and encouraged by the sanguine hopes of all France, waiting impatiently the issue of that important siege. In vain do the French attempt to seize upon Ath by treason; in vain do they attack a detachment near Leffingen; in vain will they carry off a great convoy at Wynendaal; their repeated efforts serve only to display the ability of the Generals of the Allies, who supplying the want of numbers by the choice of an advantageous post, repulse the enemy with great loss on his side, and arrive at the camp loaded with laurels, leading with them in triumph the convoy they have secured. The French reap no greater advantage from the overflowing of the low grounds in the neighbourhood of Bruges, nor from the intrenchments they raise along the Scheld and the canal of Ghent. The Allies, by the surprising rapidity of their march, pass the Scheld without striking a blow, force the intrenched enemies to retire from their lines, and leave behind them the greatest part of their baggage; and having obliged the Duke of Bavaria to raise the siege of Brussels, they drive the Princes of the blood to the very borders of their own country. In the mean time the city of Lisle surrenders, and afterwards the castle. Finally, the taking of Ghent and Bruges, which the French had taken

that same year, does most gloriously conclude that campaign, famous already by so many triumphs. All these advantages may be beheld with one view, as they are collected together in the following incomparable medal.

9. The face: Mars sitting on a heap of arms taken from the enemy, holds in one hand a standard with the arms of Holland, and in the other a shield with the arms of England, and tramples under his feet an escutcheon with flower-de-luces upon it. In the rim are these two Dutch lines:

DE TROTSHEID VAN DEN FRANSEN ALEX-
ANDER LEGT HIER VERTRAPT VAN
BRIT EN NEDERLANDER.

The pride of the French Alexander is here trampled under feet by the English and the Dutch.

In the exergue are these words also in Dutch:

HET JAAR, MDCCVIII, GELUKKIG DOOR DE
NEDERLAGE DER FRANSEN, SPAANSE
EN BEYERSE.

The year 1708, happy by the defeat of the French, Spaniards and Bavarians.

Reverse: The middle of the field contains the pictures of Francis Eugene (FRANS-EUGEN) John Duke of Marlborough (JOHAN HERTOG VAN MARLBURG) Henry Lord d'Ouwerkerke (HENDRIK HEER VAN OUWERKERK) and John Friso Prince of Friesland (JOHAN-FRISO PRINS VAN FRIESLAND). Round these pictures are represented in ten cartouches, the attempt on Scotland disappointed (AANSLAG OP SCHOTLAND MISLUKT). The battle of Oudenarden (SLAGBY OUDENAARDE). The miscarriage of the attempt upon Ath (AANSLAG OP AAT MISLUKT). The fight at Wynendaal (TREFFINGE BY WYNENDAL). The passage of the Scheld (DE SCHELDE VEROVERD). The fight near Leffingen (TREFFINGE BY LEFFINGE). The taking of Bruges (BRUGGE GEWONNEN). The raising of the siege of Brussels (BRUSSEL ONTSET). The taking of Lisle (RYSSEL GEWONNEN) and Ghent retaken (GENT HERWONNEN).

In the rim are these two Dutch lines:

MEN LOVE EN DANKE GOD EENDRAGTIG
MET MALKAAR,
DIE TIENMALL ONS DEE SLAAN EN WINNEN
IN DIT JAAR.

Let us praise and thank God unanimously together, who made us fight and conquer ten times in this year.

In the beginning of the year 1709, some negotiations for a peace were entered into with the French, which however did not hinder the allies from making all the necessary preparations for a vigorous campaign. They began it with the siege of Tournay, a very strong place, where there was a garrison of above four thousand men, commanded by Monsieur de Surville. The town was invested June the 17th. And whilst preparations were making for opening the trenches, the Prince of Orange, Stadholder of Friesland (father to the present Prince) went with thirty squadrons and twelve battalions before St. Amand, which he took, whilst another detachment carried Fort Scarpe sword in hand. In the mean time the trenches before Tournay were opened July the 7th (or June the 26th, O. S.) and the town was so vigorously attacked that Mr. de Surville was obliged to capitulate July the 17, and retired the next day into the citadel, which was also forced to capitulate ^{September the 2d.} _{August the 22d.}

The taking of this town and citadel is the subject of the following medals.

10. Peace holding discord in chains at her feet: On her side is a woman crowned with turrets, representing the city of Tournay. She spreads with laurels the way through which victory is to pass. The legend:

UT

5.



6.



UT MELIUS PROCEDAT.

That she may go on the better.

Reverse: The siege of the city of Tournay: On the rim are these words from Ovid, *Metam. Lib. IV. ver. 738.*

SOLUTA CATENIS INSURGIT.

She rises up, being freed from her chains.

In the exergue:

TORNACUM CAPTUM MDCCIX.

Tournay taken in the year 1709.

337. 11. The city besieged; and over it the escutcheons of Flanders and Tournay: The legend is imitated from Virgil, *Æn. XII. ver. 872.*

QUID NUNC TE TUA, TORNE, POTEST ANTIQUA JUVARE GLORIA?

O Tournay! What can thy antient glory avail thee now?

According to Guicciardini, Tournay, which is now called Tornacum in Latin, was anciently called Turnus: To this the legend alludes, as well as to Turnus, who was vanquished by Æneas.

In the exergue:

CESSIT INVICTIS FœDERATORUM ARMIS,
JULII 30 MDCCIX.

*Subdued by the invincible arms of the confederates,
July the 30, 1709.*

Reverse: A tower, the emblem of the city of Tournay, struck with thunderbolts: Near it is a woman sitting, who represents France: She wears a crown and a royal mantle; and joins her hands as a sign of her affliction. At her feet are two olive branches, to each of which is tied a mask, to express the deceitful propositions of peace offered by France. The legend is taken from *Jeremiah IV. 10.* with some alterations:

DOMINE DIXERUNT, PAX ERIT VOBIS, ET
ECCE PERVENIT GLADIUS USQUE AD ANIMAM.

*O Lord! They have said, ye shall have peace, and lo!
The sword reaches unto the soul.*

338. 12. For face the reverse of Number 11.

Reverse: The plan of Tournay with this legend.

ULTIMUM OPUS MARTIS, CETERA PACIS
ERUNT.

*The last effort of war: The rest will be works of
peace.*

PLATE VIII. Of the medals of Queen ANNE.

THE three first medals in this place were also occasioned by the taking of Tournay.

339. 1. This is a square medal, which was struck in Germany. The face represents the temple of peace, surrounded with palm-trees, and built on the top of a mountain, the foot of which is covered with thorns. The legend is in High Dutch.

DIE BAHN ZUM SIEG UND FRIED IST DORNICH.

*The way that leads to victory and peace is covered with
thorns.*

There is, in the German word, a quibble, which cannot be preserved in a translation. It is grounded on the Dutch name of the city of Tournay (Doornich) which also signifies thorny.

Reverse: Two thorn-branches, on which hang bunches of grapes, make the rim of the medal; in the field is this chronogram:

HILPET GOTT, SO KAN MAN IETS BEI DORNEN
FRISCHE TRAVBEN LEESEN.

*If God assists us, we shall soon be able to gather
grapes from thorns.*

2. The same face as the reverse of Number 10. in Plate VII. 340.

Reverse: A ship tossed in a storm, representing France. After having lost its main mast, by which is meant the taking of Lille; it is obliged to cast its whole cargo over board, and among other bales, one upon which is written DOORNICK, Tournay. The legend:

NE PEREAT, PERDIT.

It resolves to lose, that it may not be lost.

3. Queen Anne's bust with her usual titles.

Reverse: The city of Tournay seen in the offing. In the front, Pallas sitting on a heap of arms, leaning with one hand on her Ægis or shield, and holding in the other a lance, on the top of which there is a mural crown. The legend:

TORNATO EXPUGNATO MDCCIX.

Tournay taken in the year 1709.

After the surrender of Tournay, the Prince of Hesse-Cassel marched with a body of sixteen thousand men to invest Mons, the capital of Hainault, and to sieze some posts in the neighbourhood, particularly along the banks of the river Trouille, which runs towards that city. He was followed, ^{September 4,} ^{August 24,} 1709, by the rest of the army; but the rains, and the narrowness of the roads did so much retard this march, that the French had time to move their camp, and to march to Blanchies, where they posted their horse in a plain between two woods, in which this infantry posted themselves. The Allies, upon their arrival, finding the French in that situation, resolved to drive them from that camp: But as they would undertake nothing without the consent of the Deputies from the States-General, who were not yet arrived, the French had time to render their camp unaccessible, by means of a treble intrenchment, with which they covered it. Notwithstanding this new obstacle, the Allies resolved to attack them, and on the ^{11th of September,} ^{31st of August,} they marched up to the intrenchments with all the courage imaginable: The left wing, commanded by the Duke of Marlborough, fell on the French with so much bravery, that they were driven from the two first intrenchments, and cut in pieces. However, that wing could not then force the third intrenchments, because of the great number of guns that defended it. The Allies, though exposed to the discharge of the whole artillery, which carried off whole companies at once, kept their ground for some time; but at last, finding their number considerably diminished, they abandoned the two intrenchments. In the mean time, the infantry of the right wing, commanded by Prince Eugene, having penetrated through the wood into the plain, after a most obstinate resistance from the French, gave the horse an opportunity to force also the intrenchments, which joined the two woods. Whereupon the horse on both sides engaged with the utmost fury. But the Allies continuing to gain ground, as their troops entered the intrenchments, they had at last the advantage on their side: They put the Corps de Bataille or main body of the army to flight, and thereby afford an opportunity to their left wing, which was returned to the charge, to begin the two intrenchments, which they could not keep the first time, and even to carry the third. This was soon followed

341.

followed by the entire rout of the French army, who run away about three o'clock, and in their turn lost a prodigious number of men in the confusion of their retreat. Thus the slaughter was terrible on both sides; and as far as the fight could carry, nothing was seen on the field of battle but dead and dying bodies. The loss of the Allies, according to some accounts, amounted to fourteen thousand men, killed, wounded or taken prisoners; and that of the French to nineteen thousand. This is the famous battle, commonly known by the name of the battle of Malplaquet. This bloody victory is the subject of some of the following medals:

342. 4. Prince Eugene's bust in armour, with this legend round it:

EUGENIUS FRANCISCUS, DUX SABAUDIÆ,
CÆSAREI EXERCITUS GENERALIS
COMMENDANS.

*Eugene-Francis Duke of Savoy, Generalissimo of
the Emperor's army.*

Reverse: Jupiter mounted on his eagle strikes the rash Phaeton with a thunderbolt. The legend:

ARMATUS UT ORBEM RESTITUAT.
He is armed to save the universe.

Namely, by re-establishing a lasting peace.
In the exergue are these words:

PUGNA AD BLANGIACUM, XI SEPTEMBRIS,
MDCCIX.

*The battle of Blangies, September the 11th,
August the 31st, 1709.*

It was also called the battle of Blangies, because it was fought near a village of that name.

343. 5. The bust of Queen Anne, magnificently dressed, with the imperial crown on her head: Round it her usual titles.

Reverse: The battle between the two armies in the wood; over it a victory holding a crown of laurels in each hand. With this legend:

CONCORDIA ET VIRTUTE.
By their union and courage.

The date is in the exergue, according to the Old Style.

GALLIS AD TAISNIERE DEVICTIS, AUGUSTI
XXXI, MDCCIX.

*The French vanquished near Taisnieres, August the 31,
1709.*

Taisnieres is another village, near which the battle was fought, which from thence is also called the battle of Taisnieres.

344. 6. The busts of Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough, with this legend.

EUGENIUS-FRANCISCUS, DUX SABAUDIÆ.
JOHANNES DUX DE MARLBOROUGH
SACRI ROMANI IMPERII PRINCEPS.

*Eugene-Francis, Duke of Savoy.
John Duke of Marlborough, Prince of the Holy
Roman Empire.*

Reverse: The sun setting, but extremely red; with these words in the rim.

CRUENTUS OCCIDIT.
He sets quite bloody.

In order to explain this emblem, by which the sun of France is represented of a blood-colour, after the battle of Malplaquet, the following words are put in the exergue:

GALLI AD MONTES HANNONIÆ VICTI
ANNO MDCCIX, DIE XI SEPTEMBRIS.

The French vanquished near Mons in Hainault,

*September 11,
August 31, 1709.*

The four following medals were occasioned by the taking of Mons, which being besieged soon after the battle of Malplaquet surrendered to the allies, October the 23, 1709.

7. This was struck at Amsterdam: On one side is seen in the offing a city on fire. In the front, Europe delivered by three warriors from the fury of a fourth, who holds a lighted torch in his hand. The three first warriors represent Germany, Great-Britain, and the United Provinces. The fourth represents France:

The legend is as follows.

VIRTUS ET CONCORDIA EUROPAM A GALLO-
RUM TYRANNIDE VINDICANT.

*Courage and concord deliver Europe from the tyranny of
the French.*

Reverse: Fame with her trumpet in her mouth. She stands in the midst of a heap of arms, among enemies beaten down. At a distance are seen the towns of Tournay, St. Ghilain and Mons. The legend is continued in the exergue:

TORNACO, SANCTI GISLENI FANO, ET, POST
CÆSOS FUGATOSQUE PROPE URBEM GAL-
LOS, ET MONTIBUS IN HANNONIA CAP-
TIS, ANNUS FELICITER CLAUSUS, 1709.

*After the taking of Tournay, St. Ghilain, and Mons, the
French being defeated and put to flight near Mons, the
year 1709, was happily finished with the taking of
that city.*

8. The bust of Queen Anne, with her usual titles:

Reverse: Victory, holding a crown of laurels in one hand, and a branch of palm in the other, flies over the city of Mons. The legend.

MONTIBUS IN HANNONIA CAPTIS, MDCCIX.

Mons in Hainault taken in the year 1709.

9. The city of Mons represented by a woman in chains. Before her is France wearing a mantle spread with lillies, and endeavouring to ward off a thunderbolt levelled at her by another woman, who leans on a bundle of arrows, and on a lance, to express the union and strength of the confederates. The legend on the rim is as follows:

NEC CASTRA, NEC MUNIMENTA.

Neither camps nor intrenchments can secure her.

And as the greatest blows were struck in autumn, the following words are added in the exergue.

POSTSCENIUM AUTUMNI.

The last scene in autumn.

Reverse: The enormous statue of Apollo or the sun, famous in history under the name of the Colossus of Rhodes, made by Chares the Disciple of Lysippus: It stood at the entrance of the Port of Rhodes, and was seventy-five cubits high: But by reason of its own weight it fell down, not being able to support the violent shock of an earthquake, fifty-six years after it was set up. The legend:

MOLE RUIT SUA.

It falls by its own weight.

The inscription in the exergue shews that the excessive power of Lewis XIV, who had taken the sun for his emblem, is meant here.

345.

346.

47.





Queen A N N E.

17

MONTES HANNONIÆ, GALLIA LABANTE, RE-
CUPERARI, XXIII OCTOBRI, MDCCIX.

*Mons in Hainault taken, France being on the brink of
her ruin, October 21, 1709.*

PLATE IX. Of the medals of Queen
ANNE.

348. 10. The bust of Queen Anne, with her usual titles.

Reverse: Courage and fortitude sitting against a pedestal, to which are fixed three pictures representing the city of Tournay, the battle of Malplaquet, and the city of Mons: Over the whole is a victory holding a mural crown in her hand. The legend:

TURRIS, CASTRA, MONTES VICTI.

Tournay, the camp of Malplaquet, and Mons taken.

The exergue shews, that it was hoped so many advantages would soon be followed by a solid peace.

VICTORIA PACIFERA ANNO MDCCIX,

Victory brings peace, 1709.

349. 11. This medal was occasioned by the victory gained at Almenara in Spain, where sixteen squadrons of the Allies attacked the Duke of Anjou's horse so vigorously, that they broke them intirely, so that they fled with all speed, and falling back upon their own infantry, they put them into so great a confusion, that they all throwing away their arms, and leaving behind them their baggage, tents, several pieces of cannon, and many loaded waggons, fled to Lerida. The Duke of Anjou, whom the enemy called King Philip, arrived there at midnight, being very ill satisfied with the behaviour of his cavalry. The Allies had, in this action, but four hundred men killed or wounded.

The bust of Queen Anne crowned with laurel, very justly, for there were in this battle six regiments of English horse, commanded by General Stanhope, which distinguished themselves very gloriously. The legend:

ANNA AUGUSTA.

The august Queen Anne.

Reverse: The battle represented, with this single inscription round it:

PUGNA EQUESTRIS.

The battle of the cavalry.

This is explained in the exergue:

HISPANIS AD ALMENARUM VICTIS,
JULII XVI. MDCCX.

*The Spaniards vanquished near Almenara, July 16,
1710. Old Stile.*

350. 12. This was struck to celebrate the battle of Saragossa, in which the Allies also gained a compleat victory; for seventy-two standards or colours, twenty-two pieces of cannon, all the equipages, four hundred officers, and six thousand soldiers, fell into the power of King Charles, who had the pleasure to sup that night in his competitor's own tent.

The same bust and legend as in Number 11.

Reverse: Queen Anne sitting on her throne, where she receives the standards taken in the battle, which are presented to her by victory: On her side stands Bellona, the goddess of war. The legend, which is continued in the exergue, runs thus:

HISPANIS PROFLIGATIS AD CÆSARIAM AUGUSTAM, AUGUSTI IX. MDCCX.

*The Spaniards defeated near Saragossa, August 9,
1710, Old Stile.*

THE city of Douay, in which Philip II, King of Spain, had founded an university in the year 1560, was taken by Lewis XIV. in 1667, after five days open trenches: Since which time the French had fortified it regularly, and had built a fort on the river Scarpe, at half a league's distance from the town. The Allies opened the trenches in the night, between the 3d and 4th of May 1710. The garrison made a most vigorous defence, but were at last obliged to capitulate, June 21, and some days after the town, together with the fort of the Scarpe, were surrendered to the Allies. This is the subject of the four first medals in this plate.

1. Queen Anne's bust crowned with laurel. The 351.
legend:

ANNA AUGUSTA.

The august Queen Anne.

In the reverse is seen the Queen represented under the figure of Bellona pursuing a French foldier, who abandons the lines. In the front is a column erected on a heap of arms, to which victory fastens a votive buckler, surmounted with a mural crown, in memory of the passing the French lines, and the taking of Douay. On the buckler are these words;

SALUS PROVINCiarUM.

The security of the Provinces.

In the rim is the following inscription, continued in the exergue:

VALLO GALLORUM DIRUTO, ET DUACO
CAPTO MDCCX.

*The lines of the French levelled with the ground,
and Douay taken in the year 1710.*

2. The sun of France eclipsed by the globe of the 352.
earth. The legend:

DEFECTUM LUMINE VIDIT.

She saw him deprived of light.

Reverse: Two soldiers sitting on a mantle, and playing with three dice: The French foldier has by him two silver pieces, on one of which is written ARRAS, and on the other PARIS. The other soldier, who belongs to the army of the Allies, has three pieces of silver, on which are these words, RYssel, Lille, Mons and Doornik, Tournay. They have just been throwing the dice, and the French foldier having lost, gives the other a silver piece, on which is wrote DOUAY. The legend:

SPES PERDENS.

Hope disappointed.

Alluding to the hopes the French had entertained, and which made them break off the negotiation for a peace, and notwithstanding which they lost Douay. This explication is confirmed by the words in the exergue:

DUACUM GALLIS PACEM SPERNENTIBUS EREPTUM, MDCCX.

Douay taken from the French, who reject peace, 1710.

3. The plan of the city of Douay, with the works 353.
made there by the besiegers: The legend is taken from Claudian, Lib. II. Carm. V. ver. 331, 332.

E

HÆC

HÆC REQUIEM REBUS FINEMQUE LABORIS
ALLATURA.

*She shall restore the public tranquillity, and put an end to
our labours.*

In the exergue :

DUACUM CAPTUM DIE 29 JUNII, MDCCX.
Douay taken June the 29, 1710.

Reverse : Pallas snatching from Jupiter half his
thunderbolt, with these words in the rim, taken from
Ovid, Trist. Eleg. II. ver. 33.

BREVI TEMPORE INERMIS ERIT.
He shall shortly be disarmed.

In the exergue :

VIRTUTE FŒDERATORUM.
By the courage of the confederates.

On the edge of the medal is this passage from Lucan,
Lib. I, ver. 333.

INVENIT TAM LONGA POTENTIA FINEM.
This power, which continued so long, falls at last.

354. 4. Lewis XIV. sleeping in his tent, and the Queen
of England, who like another Delilah, cuts off his hair.
The legend round the rim is in German :

PHILISTER UBER DIR, SIMSON.
The Philistines are upon thee, Sampson.

In the exergue :

POST VARIAS URBES ET DUACUM GALLIS
EREPTUM. DIE 27 JUNII, 1710.
*After several other towns, Douay also is taken from the
French, June the 27, 1710.*

Reverse : The Queen of England making the King
of France dance by the sound of a harp. That Prince
is represented like an invalid, having his legs wrapped
up in pieces of cloth, and leaning upon two sticks.
The legend is in French :

IL FAUT S'ACCOMMODER AUX DAMES.
We must comply with the ladies desires.

In the exergue.

LUDOVICUS MAGNUS, ANNA ILLO MAJOR.
Lewis the Great, Anne greater still.

355. 5. This and the two following medals celebrate the
taking of three strong towns, after Douay, during the
same campaign; namely, Bethune, Aire, and St. Ve-
nant. The Queen's bust crowned with laurel. The
legend :

ANNA AUGUSTA.
The august Queen Anne.

Reverse : A most sumptuous trophy, adorned with
three mural crowns, signifying the taking of the three
towns above mentioned, as appears by the legend,
which is continued in the exergue :

BETHUNIA, FANO SANCTI VENANTIS, ET
ARIA CAPTIS, INSPECTANTIBUS GALLIS
CENTUM MILLIBUS, MDCCX.

*Bethune, St. Venant and Aire taken in sight of a French
army of a hundred thousand men, in the year 1710.*

356. 6. The busts of Prince Eugene and the Duke of
Marlborough, armed. The Legend :

EUGENIUS FRANCISCUS DUX SABAUDIÆ,
JOHANNES DUX DE MARLBOROUGH
SACRI ROMANI IMPERII PRINCIPES.

*Eugene Francis Duke of Savoy, John Duke of Marl-
borough. Princes of the Holy Roman Empire.*

Reverse : The towns of DOUAY, BETHUNE, ST.
VENANT and ARIEN (Aire) represented in three car-
touches, each surmounted with a mural crown. There
is also a fourth cartouch surmounted with a Corona
Vallis, that is a crown given to such as first entered
an enemy's camp, to signify the entering into the
French lines; with this legend over the whole :

MUNIMENTA OCCUPATA.
The lines forced.

The year is in the exergue :

MDCCX.

Round the edge of the medal are these words :

ARMORUM FŒDERATORUM FRUCTUS.
The deeds of the confederate army.

7. The city of Aire defended by an inclosure of
pallissadoes, which are broke down by an eagle, an
unicorn and a lion, representing the united forces of
the Emperor, Great-Britain and Holland. Beyond the
pallissadoes is seen the profile of the city of Aire, with
a paper of music over it. The legend :

REMEARE, RENUNCIARE, RENUMERARE SOCI-
ORUM SEPI INCANTANTIUM ARIA.

*To go back, to renounce, to restore, is the song of those
who sing within the hedge.*

Alluding to the signification of the word La Haye
(a hedge) the French name of the Hague, and to the
demands made by the allies in the conferences held in
that town, that King Philip should return into France,
and renounce his pretensions to Spain, and that the
French should restore the places they had taken for-
merly in the Netherlands and in Germany.

In the exergue are these words.

CAPTA IX NOVEMBRIS, CI^oCCX.
*Taken November the 9th,
October the 29th, 1710.*

Reverse : The sun of France almost hid behind a
book of music; with this inscription in the field :

DURA VIS CITRA.
Sad extremities on this side.

The book of music is put upon a table covered
with a carpet strowed with flower-de-luces, and lean-
ing against the sceptre of France, as a stick to beat
time with. Over the whole is this legend :

VICTORIAS CARBONE NOTAT DECEM, DECEM
ANNORUM DISCORDIA, HINC SOLIS CALA-
MITAS.

*He marks with a black coal, ten victories, gained during
ten years discord, hence the sun's misfortune.*

In the exergue :

SANCTÆ GERTRUDIS MONS SURDUS XXI JULII,
SEPES BETHUNIÆ DISRUPTA XXX AUGUSTI.
SANCTI VENANTII MIGRATIO XXX SEP-
TEMBRIS.

*Gertruydenberg deaf, July the 21.
The hedge of Bethune broke down, August 19.
The removal from St. Venant, September the 19.*

The conferences held for a general peace at Ger-
truydenberg proving ineffectual, the assembly broke
up July the 10th, 1710, O. S.

On

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On the edge of the medal are these words.

EX CASTELLIS HISPÆ TOT MILLIA NUM-
MUM!
HÆC AURES PATULAS SOCIORUM DENUO
REDDENT.

*So many thousands of crowns taken from the castles in
Spain!*

This will again make the Allies open their ears.

358. 8. The taking of Bouchain occasioned this medal.

Bust of Queen Anne crowned with laurel. The
legend:

ANNA AUGUSTA.

The august Queen Anne.

Reverse: The city of Bouchain seen in the offing.
In the front a French soldier half kneeling, delivers his
arms to a woman sitting on a heap of arms; on her side
is a mural crown, and she holds in her hand a shield, on
which are these words;

FORTUNA MANENS.

Constant fortune.

In the rim is this legend:

HOSTES AD DEDITIONEM COACTI.

The enemies forced to surrender.

And in the exergue:

VALLO GALLORUM SUPERATO, BUCHEMIO
CAPTO, MDCCXI.

*The lines of the French forced, and Bouchain taken,
1711.*

359. 9. The opening of the congress of Utrecht for a
general peace, January the 11th, 1711-12, is the subject
of this medal and of the next.

The city of Utrecht enlightened by the sun in which
is writ the word JEHOVAH in Hebrew characters: The
legend round it:

BELLI FUGAT NUBES, SOLEMQUE REDUCIT
PACIS.

*He drives away the clouds of war, and brings back the
sun of peace.*

In the exergue:

CONGRESSUS PACIFER INCHOATUS,
29 JANUARI, MDCCXII.

*The congress for a peace, opened January the 29th,
1711-12.*

Reverse: France, Spain, Great-Britain, the Empire,
and the Republic of the United Provinces, to be known
by the crests of their helmets, are sitting round a
table in the hall appointed for the meeting of the
Plenipotentiaries: The legend contains these four
words,

AUDIT, VIDET, TACET, RIDET.

*One listens, another sees; a third holds his tongue, and
the fourth smiles.*

360. 10. This was struck in Germany. On one side is
the city of Utrecht (ULTRAJECTUM) and over it a
rainbow, the emblem of peace: With this chronogram
in the rim:

SI IVBET ANNA NIMIS, NON FIDIT BELGA COLORI.

*If Anne urges too much, the Dutch do not trust those de-
ceitful colours.*

Alluding to the various colours of the rainbow.
In the exergue:

CONGREGATO XII. JANUARI CONVENTUI
LEGATIONUM EUROPÆ PACIS STABI-
LIS SUASOR, DAT, DICAT, DEDICAT.

*He who dedicates this medal to the Plenipotentiaries,
assembled January 12, exhorts them to esta-
blish a lasting peace in Europe.*

The reverse is cut into two by a bar, on which it is
written LONDINI, at London: On one part of the
field is the Belgic lion between the legs of the Trojan
horse, and before him a fox armed with a lance.
Over against them is a beam put in equilibrium upon
a winged globe. The middle part of the beam is
garnished with bottles, to express the Champaign wine,
which Lewis XIV made presents of to the English
Ministers. At one end of the beam is a monkey
drinking, and the gurgling of the bottle is expressed
by these German words SCHLUCK, SCHLUCK, SCHLUCK:
At the other end is the cock of France, holding the
harp of Ireland and a palm-branch, and calling the
hens with these words, GLUCK, GLUCK, GLUCK. The
chronogram, which makes the legend, fully answers
the rest of the piece.

IMBELLES FRVSTRA SVADENT BELLA.

In vain would cowards persuade to war.

The other part of the field represent the cock of
France crowing PAX, PAX, PAX, Peace, Peace, Peace,
and holding a palm-branch. At this crowing, the
lion, one of the supporters of the arms of England,
advances with a palm-branch, which crosses that held
by the cock, and on which is wrote TORIS (Tories)
But the leopard, another of the supporters of the same
arms, holding a fabre and a palm-branch, on which
is wrote WICKS (Whigs) refuses to listen to the
crowing of the cock, and turns his head. The legend
here is also a chronogram:

RIGIDVS, NON MITIS PACIFICATOR.

resolution, not mildness, is required to make peace.

11, 12. These two medals are alike, and differ
only in bigness; they were struck in England, to ce-
lebrate the conclusion of the peace of Utrecht, and
presented by Queen Anne's orders to the Members
of both Houses of Parliament; the largest to the Lords,
and the smallest to the Commons.

Queen Anne's bust with her usual titles.

Reverse: Some ships sailing on a calm sea, and in
the opposite corner a husbandman leading a plough,
and another sowing: In the front is Great-Britain,
under the figure of Pallas, sitting; in one hand she
holds her lance, and in the other an olive-branch.
The legend is borrowed from Horace, Carm. Lib.
IV. Od. XIV. ver. 52, and the date is in the
exergue:

COMPOSITIS VENERANTUR ARMIS,
MDCCXIII.

*They revere her, who put an end to the war,
1713.*

PLATE X. Of the medals of Queen ANNE,
and of King GEORGE I.

1. THIS medal was also occasioned by the peace
of Utrecht. 363.

The Town-house, or Guild-hall of Utrecht, in
which the conferences for the general peace were held,
is seen in the offing. Peace appears in the clouds,
holding a cornucopia, or horn of plenty, and an
olive-branch, and is received with open arms by the
people. On the rim are these words:

PAX.

The HISTORY of the MEDALS of

PAX ADES!

O peace, are you there!

In the exergue:

TRAJECTI AD RHENUM PAX FACTA EST,
XI APRILIS, MDCCXIII.

The peace was concluded at Utrecht,
April 11,
March 31, 1713.

Reverse: An altar adorned with the arms of France, England, Portugal, Prussia, the United Provinces, and Savoy: On the altar are put six crowns. On one side of it is Great-Britain holding a garland of olive-branches over those crowns; and on the other, Europe lifting her hands up towards the sky, where the word JEHOVAH is written in Hebrew characters, and from whence issues a beam of light which falls on the altar. The legend:

FAC DEUS ÆTERNAM PACEM, PACISQUE
MINISTROS.

*Oh Lord! Let this peace, and they who procured it
last for ever.*

In the exergue is the name of the inventor of this beautiful medal:

NICOLAUS CHEVALIER, CUM PRIVILEGIO.

*Nicholas Chevalier, with licence from his So-
vereign.*

364.

2. Though the peace was signed between Great-Britain, the United Provinces, and France, yet the Emperor was not yet come into it, and even suspected the propositions made to him by France. Those suspicions occasioned the present medal.

The head is the same as in Number 10. of Plate IX, of the medals of Queen Anne.

Reverse: A man who endeavours to place several large stones upon the declivity of a very steep mountain. On the first of these stones is writ, ANNI MDCCIX, GERTRUDENBERGÆ AERUPTA: The conferences of Gertruydenberg in 1709 broke off. On the second, ANNI MDCCXI LONDINI TALLARDO: These of 1711 begun at London by Mr. de Tallard. On the third, ANNI MDCCXII ULTRAJECTI: The Congress of 1712 at Utrecht. And on the last, ANNI MDCCXIII ULTRAJECTI: Continued at Utrecht in 1713. On the top of the mountain are these words, PACIS PROGRESSUS: The progress of peace.

The legend in the rim is as follows:

QUANTI PAX ISTA PERICLI EST!

How dangerous is this peace!

And in the exergue:

PRÆLIMINARIA PACIS GALLICÆ.

The preliminaries of a peace with France.

365.

3. The peace being at last concluded at Radstadt between Germany and France, occasioned this and the following medal.

The face: Prince Eugene, the Emperor's General, and Marshal de Villars, the French General, sitting under a palm-tree, join hands. The legend:

CONVENERE DUCES PRO PALMIS JUNGERE
PALMAS.

*Our Generals have agreed to join hands in order
to crown their trophies.*

Reverse: Jupiter and the sun in the sign of

Pisces (the fishes) where they really both happened to be, when this peace was signed. The legend:

JUNGUNTUR JUPITER ET SOL,
VI MARTII ANNO MDCCXIII.

Jupiter and the sun are in conjunction,
March 6,
February 23, 1713-4.

Jupiter, the Sovereign of the Gods, is here the emblem of the Emperor, the head of the Germanic body; and the Sun, as is well known, is the symbol of the King of France.

In the exergue:

PAX RASTADIENSIS.

The peace of Rastadt.

4. The busts of Prince Eugene and Marshal de Villars. The legend:

OLIM DUO FULMINA BELLII.

Formerly two thunderbolts of war:

Reverse: A genius signing the treaty of peace upon a table, on which are laid two swords tied together with an olive branch; the legend is a continuation of that on the face:

NUNC INSTRUMENTA QUIETIS, MDCCXIV.

Now the instruments of peace, 1714:

5. The treaty of Baden is the subject of this medal, which is the last of those that relate properly to Queen Anne.

The bust of Prince Eugene armed; with this legend:

EUGENIUS FRANCISCUS, SABAUDIÆ PRIN-
CEPS, SUPREMUS EXERCITUS CÆSAREI
ITALIÆ DUX.

*Eugene Francis, Prince of Savoy, Generalissimo of the
imperial army in Italy.*

The reverse contains only this erroneous chronogram:

PACEM RASTADT BADENÆ SVBSCRIPIT VII
SEPT.

*Signed the peace of Radstadt at Baden,
September the 7th,
August the 27th.*

This chronogram is said to be erroneous, because there is a numeral letter that must not be reckoned, to make the number of MDCCV VIII; namely the D in the word Rastadt.

6. The Elector of Hanover being appointed General of the Imperial army in the year 1707, occasioned the striking of this medal:

The bust of that Prince armed; with these titles in the legend:

GEORGIUS LUDOVICUS, DEI GRATIA, DUX
BRUNSVICENSIS ET LUNEBURGENSIS,
SACRI ROMANI IMPERII ELECTOR.

*George Lewis, by the grace of God Duke of Brun-
swick and Lunenburg, Elector of the sacred
Roman Empire.*

Reverse: The Trojan Horse, with these words on the rim, from Silius Italicus, Lib. V.

FESSIS DAT SURGERE REBUS.

He retrieves the desperate affairs.

The

37

The darkness of this legend is cleared up by these words in the exergue :

IMPERII MILITARIS GERMANICI SUSCEPTI
FELIX AUSPICUM DIE 24 SEPTEMBRIS,
1707.

The general command of the Imperial army taken upon him under prosperous auspices, September the 24, 1707.

On the edge of the medal are the following words from Ovid, De Ponto, Lib. II. Eleg. IX. ver. 11.

REGIA, CREDE MIHI, RES EST SUCCURRERE
LAPSIS.

Believe me, it is an action worthy of a King, to relieve the unfortunate.

369. 7. Notwithstanding the ill management of the Court of Vienna, who suffered the Imperial army to want every thing, the Elector of Hanover was again prevailed upon, by the earnest solicitations of the Duke of Marlborough to take upon him the command of that army in 1708; on which occasion this medal was struck.

The Elector of Hanover on horseback, armed Cap-pee, with the Commander's staff in his hand: At a distance is seen the Imperial army encamped behind lines, raised on the frontiers which had been extended farther off in the preceeding campaigns. The legend is borrowed from Statius, Liv. V. Protrept. ad Crisp. ver. 26.

EXTENSÆ GAUDENT AGNOSCERE METÆ.

The frontiers removed farther off rejoice to see him.

The following legend is in the exergue :

GEORGII LUDOVICI ELECTORIS BRUNSVI-
CENSIS LUNEBURGICI SECUNDÆ AD
RHENUM EXPEDITIONI, PRO PA-
TRIA ET IMPERIO SACRO.

A monument consecrated to the second campaign undertaken by George Lewis, Elector of Brunswick Lunenburg for the service of his country and of the Empire.

Reverse: A square pedestal, on which is laid the Emperor's patent, crowned with laurel, by which the late Duke of Hanover was created Elector, and by virtue of which his son, the Prince who is the subject of this medal, had been lately owned as such by the Diet.

The legend alludes to a passage in Persius, Sat. VI. ver. 43.

A CÆSARE MISSA.

Letters from the Emperor.

The design of these letters-patent is expressed in the exergue :

INTRODUCTUS IN COLLEGIUM ELECTORALE,
PLAUDENTE PRINCIPUM GERMANIÆ SE-
NATU, RATISBONE, DIE VIII SEPTEM-
BRIS, MDCCVIII.

Introduced into the electoral college, with the approbation of the Diet of the Empire, at Ratisbone, September the 9th, August the 29th, 1708.

All the following medals in this plate relate to the beginning of the reign of King GEORGE I.

370. 8. This was occasioned by the King's being proclaimed at London, August the 1st, 1714, O. S. The King's bust with this legend.

VOL. IV.

GEORGIUS DEI GRATIA, MAGNÆ BRITAN-
NIÆ, FRANCIAE ET HIBERNIÆ REX.

George, by the grace of God, King of Great-Britain, France and Ireland.

Reverse: The same Prince in his royal robes, having on his right hand religion, and on his left liberty, who puts a crown of laurel on his head. Great-Britain on her knees presents him with the crown and scepter of the three kingdoms. The legend is continued in the exergue :

PRINCIPI OPTIMO, RELIGIONIS ET LIBERTA-
TIS CUSTODI PUBLICA AUCTORITATE PRO-
CLAMATO 12 AUGUSTI, ANNO
MDCCXIII.

To the most excellent Prince, the assertor of religion and liberty, proclaimed by public authority, August 12, 1714.

9. This was struck to celebrate the King's public entry at London. 371.

The King's bust crowned with laurel. The legend :

GEORGIUS DEI GRATIA, MAGNÆ BRI-
TANNIÆ, FRANCIAE, ET HIBERNIÆ
REX, FIDEI DEFENSOR.

George, by the grace of God, King of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, defender of the faith.

Reverse: The city of London represented by a woman crowned with turrets, presents the keys of the city to the King, who is sitting in a triumphal chariot, after the manner of the ancients. The legend in the rim is as follows :

LÆTITIA PUBLICA.

Public rejoicings.

In the exergue :

ADVENTUS REGIS IN URBEM, 20 SEP-
TEMBRIS, 1714.

The King's entry into the city, September 20, 1714, Old Style.

10. This medal was designed to celebrate his Majesty's happy arrival in England. 372.

The King's bust crowned with laurel. The legend the same as in Number 9.

Reverse: The same Prince represented under the figure of Neptune, with his trident in his hand, sitting in a chariot drawn by sea-horses, and surrounded with Tritons and Nereids, who sound their conches or horns, as they are coming ashore. The legend round the rim :

RECTOR MARIUM.

The sovereign of the seas.

In the exergue :

ADVENTUS REGIS IN BRITANNIAM, 18 SEP-
TEMBRIS, 1714.

The King's arrival in Great-Britain, September 18, 1714, Old Style.

11. At his Majesty's coronation this medal, struck upon that occasion, was distributed among the people. 373.

The King's bust crowned with laurel. The legend contains his usual titles,

F

Reverse :

The HISTORY of the MEDALS, &c.

Reverse: The King sitting on his throne, and crowned by Great-Britain. The legend is in the exergue:

INAUGURATUS XX OCTOBRIS,
MDCCXIII.

*Crowned, October the 29th, 1714,
Old Stile.*

The two last medals were occasioned by the battle of Dumblain, and the surrender of Preston, which happened the same day, viz. November 13, 1715, and by which the unnatural rebellion was so far crushed, that though the Pretender landed in Scotland the 22d of December following, yet he was soon obliged to make his escape again:

374. 12. King George's bust, with his usual titles.
Reverse: Victory, with a sabre in her hand, puts to flight the cavalry of the Rebels. The legend in the rim:

PERJURII ULTRIX.

The avenger of perjury.

In the exergue:

AD DUMBLAINUM, 13 NOVEMBRIS, 1715.

At Dumblain, the 13th of November, 1715.

13. The same bust and legend:

Reverse: A trophy supported by a pedestal, to which are chained two rebels, and in the front of it are two hands joined. 375.

In the rim is this legend:

FIDES MILITUM.

The loyalty of the soldiers.

Which is explained by the legend in the exergue:

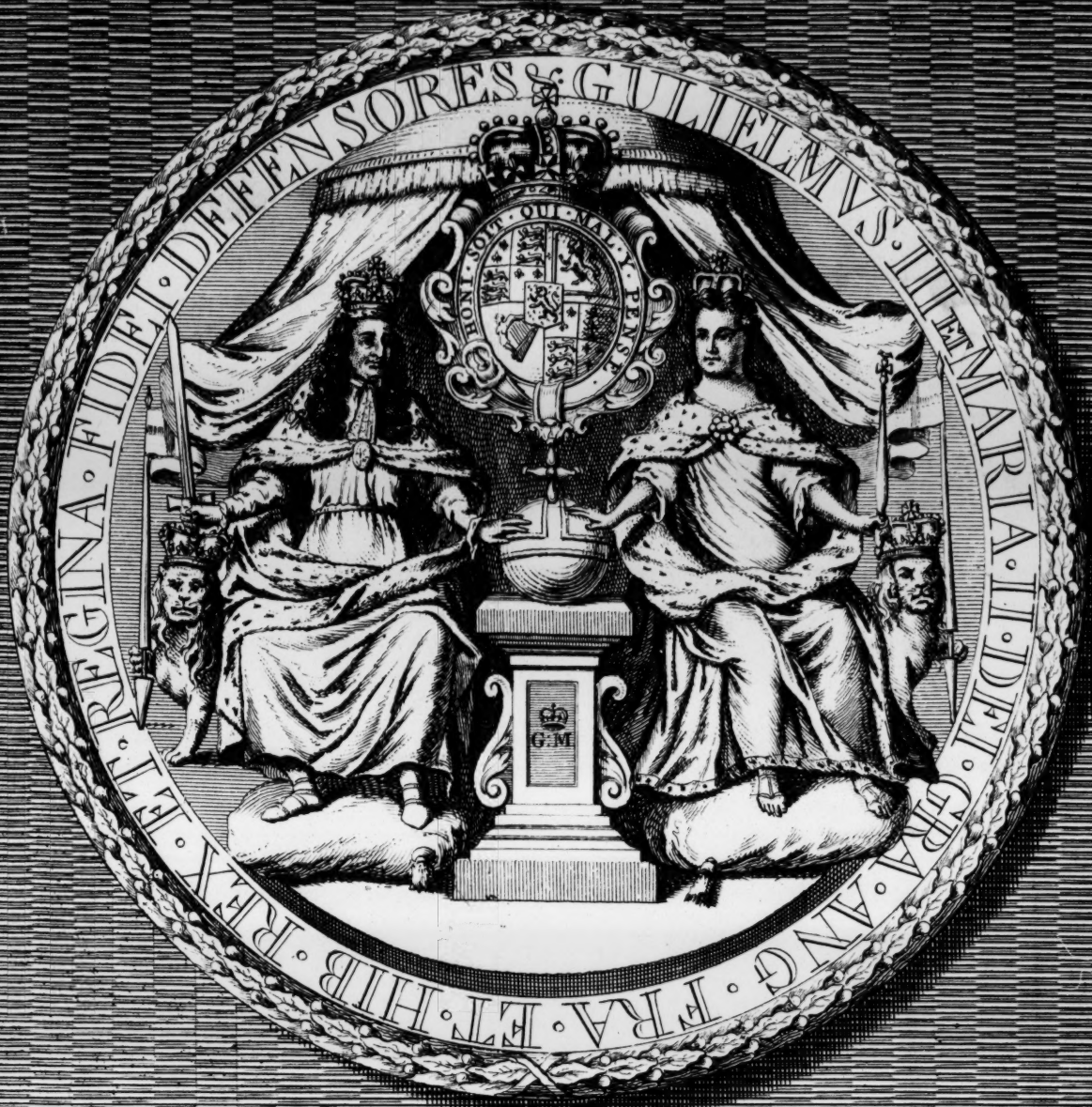
REBELLES AD PRESTON CAPTI, 13 NOVEMBRIS, 1715.

The rebels taken at Preston, November 13, 1715.

*The medals here are in number 376, One at N^o. 180
being by mistake twice recorded.*

THE END.

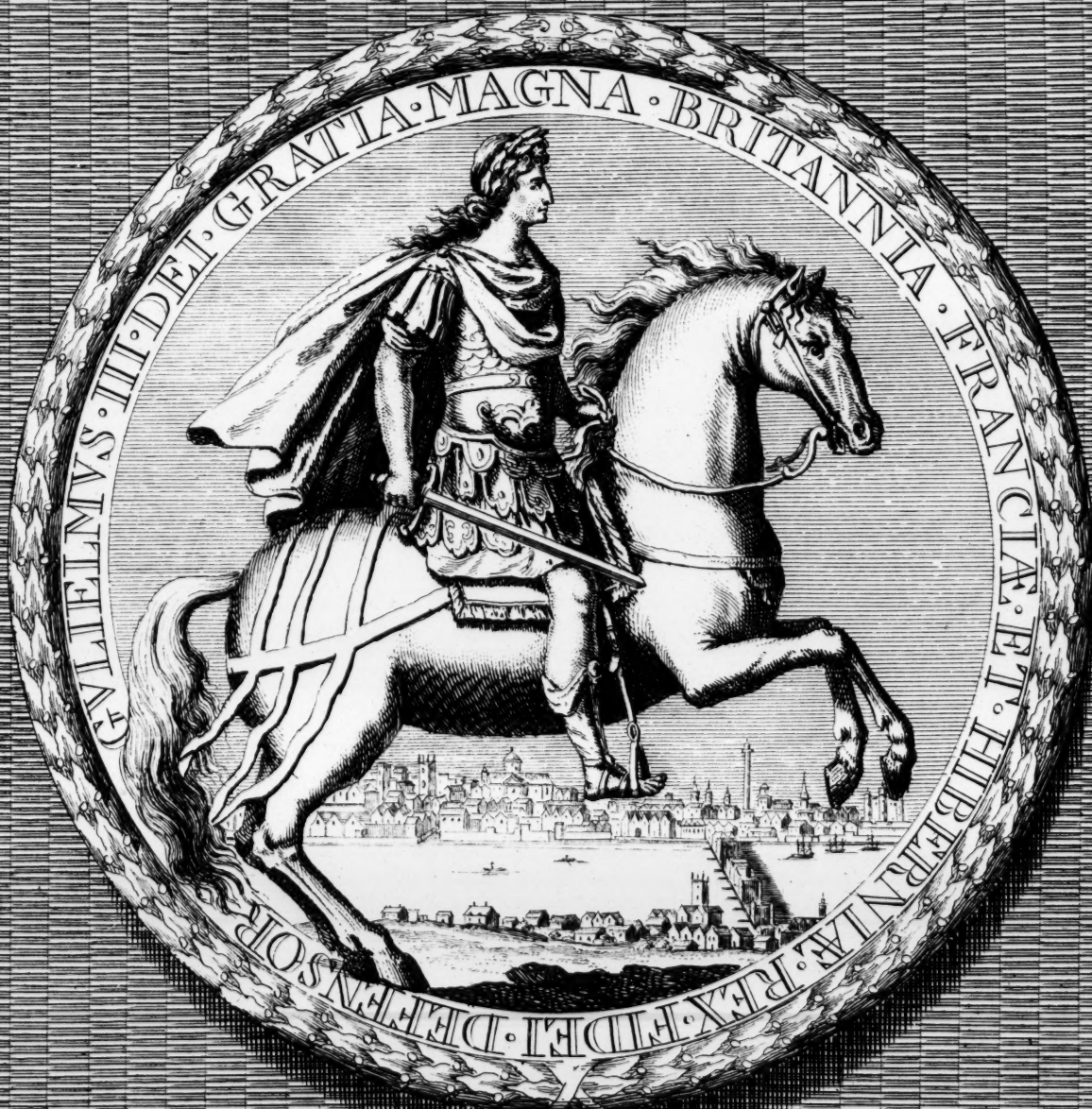




The Great Seal of KING WILLIAM III, & QUEEN MARY.

J. Mynde fecit.





The Great Seal of KING WILLIAM III.

J. Mordaunt sc.





The Great Seal of QUEEN ANN.

J. Mynde sc.



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The Great Seal of QUEEN ANN after the Union with SCOTLAND. *J. Mordaunt sculp.*





The Great Seal of KING GEORGE I.

J. Mynde sc.



